Printed for the use of the Foreign Office. November 1889.

CONFIDENTIAL.

F.O.
413

(5847.)

PART I.

CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING

AFFAIRS IN MOROCCO.

12

January to June 1889.

Printed for the use of the Foreign Office. November 1889.

CONFIDENTIAL.

(5847.)

PART I.

CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING

AFFAIRS IN MOROCCO.

January to June 1889.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
1	To Sir W. K. Green .	1 Telegraphic	Jan. 1, 1889	Cape Juby outrage. Refers to No. 129 of Part XIX North Africa. Compensation question to be treated separately. Accept 5,000*l.* for widow and 1,000*l.* for two wounded men..	1
2	„ „ ..	1	5,	Extends above	1
3	Mr. Herbert ..	377	Dec. 27, 1888	United States' Consul in Morocco. Complaints against	1
4	Sir C. Ford ..	1	Jan. 5, 1889	Tangier foreign press. Libel on Spanish Consul. Refers to North Africa Part XIX, No. 130. Has informed Spanish Government as instructed	3
5	„ „ ..	2	5,	Spanish policy in Morocco based on maintenance of *status quo*	3
6	Memorandum by Sir E. Hertslet	..	10,	Limitation of number of British and foreign ships of war in Mediterranean. No Treaty exists respecting	4
7	To Sir C. Ford ..	4	10,	Tangier foreign press. Approves language reported in No. 21	5
8	Sir W. K. Green ..	3 Confidential	2,	New Belgian Minister. Supposed reasons for his being sent	5
9	„ „ ..	4	3,	Figuig. Rumoured advance of French troops. Refers to North Africa, Part XIX, No. 138. Information of Italian Minister on the subject. Nature of alleged Figuig deputation	5
10	„ „ ..	5 Confidential	4,	Cape Juby outrage. Conversation with Moorish Minister in sense of No. 1. His Excellency thinks 20,000 dollars sufficient to meet all claims	6
11	To Sir W. K. Green..	4	14,	Cape Juby. Her Majesty's Government hold Sultan responsible for losses of North-West Africa Company, and protest against the latter being compelled to withdraw without compensation	7
12	„ „ ..	5	14,	Sultan's proposal to send Envoy to London should be declined till answer has been received to demand for compensation ..	7
13	Sir C. Ford ..	9 Confidential	13,	Spanish policy in Morocco. Article from the "Imparcial"	8
14	To Sir W. K. Green..	2 Telegraphic	16,	Cape Juby compensation. Refers to No. 10. Should not sum be 30,000 dollars instead of 20,000 dollars?	10
15	Sir W. K. Green ..	1 Telegraphic	17,	Reply to above. Moorish Government propose 20,000 dollars, but he thinks 25,000 dollars should be insisted on	10
16	„ „ ..	7	17,	Extends above	10
17	Intelligence Division (War Office)	..	18,	Figuig. Desirable that Consuls in Algeria be instructed to report as to movements of French troops	10
18	To Sir W. K. Green..	8 Confidential	19,	Cape Juby. Her Majesty's Government will accept 20,000 dollars for Mrs. Morris if that sum was paid to France in the case of Major Schmidt	11
19	Sir W. K. Green ..	6	10,	Tangier foreign press. Impossibility of controlling British journals except through working of ordinary criminal jurisdiction ..	11
20	To Lord Dufferin ..	22 Confidential	30,	Bizerta. Conversation with Italian Chargé d'Affaires. Danger of French extension. Italy will keep strict watch, and trusts Great Britain will do the same	14
21	Sir W. K. Green ..	8	22,	Moorish Mission to Berlin has sailed for Bremen	14
22	Sir E. Malet ..	44	Feb. 1,	Arrival of Moorish Mission at Berlin ..	14
23	Sir W. K. Green ..	2 Telegraphic	9,	Cape Juby indemnity, Moorish Government still propose to pay only 20,000 dollars. He has replied, insisting on 25,000 dollars ..	15
24	Sir E. Malet ..	7 Telegraphic	11,	Moorish Mission at Berlin. Interview with Ambassador. Sultan's wish that the Mission should be received in London	15
25	„ „ ..	62	11,	Extends above	15

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
26	To Sir E. Malet ..	8 Telegraphic	Feb. 11, 1889	Moorish Mission. Her Majesty's Government will not receive them till compensation for Cape Juby outrage has been paid.. ..	16
27	„ „ ..	39	11,	Extends above	16
28	Mr. Rolleston ..	..	9,	Complaint against Austrian Vice-Consul. Action of libel brought against himself. Asks for certain papers in British Consulate necessary for his defence	16
29	Mr. White.. ..	10	6.	New French Minister. Reports arrival of M. Patenôtre	17
30	„ „	11	6,	Return of Signor Gentile from Fez.. ..	17
31	Intelligence Division (War Office)	..	13,	Spanish Military Mission to Morocco. Transmits newspaper extracts relating to it. Asks for copies of its surveys	17
32	Sir W. K. Green ..	3 Confidential Telegraphic	14,	Moorish Mission. Inadvisability of their being received in England. Character of members.	18
33	North-West Africa Company	..	14,	Cape Juby compensation. Trust it will be exacted without delay	18
34	Sir W. K. Green ..	4 Telegraphic	15,	Breaking of cable of Eastern Telegraph Company. Refusal of Sultan to allow its repair	19
35	Eastern Telegraph Company	..	15,	Tangier cable. Same as above	19
36	Mr. White . ..	12	7,	Visit of Channel squadron. Salutary effect of.	20
37	To Sir J. Drummond Hay	..	16,	Action for libel against Mr. Rolleston. Transmits copy of No. 28, for observations ..	21
38	Sir E. Malet ..	63 Confidential	14,	Moorish Mission. Conversation with Ambassador. Has told him of objections felt by Her Majesty's Government to receive them in England	21
39	Sir W. K. Green ..	13	9,	Extends No. 23..	21
40	To Sir W. K. Green ..	5 Telegraphic	20,	Moorish Mission. Communicate terms of No. 25 to Sultan, who should understand that he must expect nothing from German intervention	23
41	To Sir C. Ford (also to Sir W. K. Green)	19	20,	Spanish Military Mission in Morocco. Copy of No. 31, for report	23
42	To Sir W. K. Green..	13	20,	Extends No. 40	23
43	To North-West Africa Company	..	20,	Cape Juby claim. Is being pressed on Moorish Government	23
44	Memoranda by Mr. Warburton and Mr. Farnall	..	21, 25,	History of the negotiations respecting Gibraltar-Tangier cable	24
45	To Sir E. Malet ..	59	21,	Moorish Mission. Approves language reported in No.	25
46	Sir W. K. Green ..	14 Confidential	13,	Extends No. 32	25
47	„ „ ..	15	14,	Spanish policy in Morocco. Attitude of Señor Diosdado. Spanish and British interests are the same	26
48	„ „ ..	17	16,	Tangier cable. Explains Moorish opposition to repairs	27
49	„ „ ..	5 Telegraphic	24.	Tangier cable. Asks authority for addressing strong remonstrance to Sultan	32
50	„ „ ..	21	24,	Extends above	32
51	„ „ ..	16	15,	Extends No. 34..	33
52	To Sir W. K. Green..	16	25,	Cape Juby. Approves action reported in No. 94	33
53	To Admiralty ..	..	25,	Tangier cable. Requests despatch of man-of-war to Tangier to insure repair	34
54	To Sir W. K. Green..	6 Telegraphic	26,	Tangier cable. Remonstrance to Sultan not likely to prove effective. Man-of-war will be sent	34
55	To Sir W. K. Green .	17	26,	Extends above	34
56	Sir C. Ford ..	21	24,	Spanish Military Mission in Morocco. Note sent to Spanish Government in accordance with No. 41	34
57	Sir W. K. Green ..	20	20,	Cape Juby claim. Note to Moorish Government in sense of Nos. 11 and 12	35
58	Admiralty	Confidential	27,	Tangier cable. Her Majesty's ship "Curlew" ordered to Tangier	36
59	To Sir W. K. Green .	7 Telegraphic	28,	Grants his leave of absence. Mr. White to be in charge	37
60	To Eastern Telegraph Company	Telegraphic	Mar. 1,	Tangier cable. Is repairing ship "Electra" now at Tangier?	37

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
61	Eastern Telegraph Company	Telegraphic	Mar. 1, 1889	"Electra" left Gibraltar for London ..	37
62	To Sir W. K. Green..	8 Telegraphic	2,	Substance of above. Is there another repairing ship at Tangier? Commander of "Curlew" should await further instructions. Calls for Report on present situation	37
63	" " ..	18	2,	Extends above	37
64	Sir W. K. Green ..	6 Telegraphic	3,	Tangier cable. Can be mended without repairing ship. Suggests giving Sultan time to give his consent before using force ..	37
65	Sir C. Ford ..	24	1,	Spanish Military Mission. Surveys not yet complete. Spanish Government ask information about British soundings in Tangier waters and Captain Maclean's mission ..	38
66	To Sir W. K. Green..	19	5,	Cape Juby. Approves No. 57	38
67	" " ..	9 Telegraphic	6,	Tangier cable. Commander of "Curlew" asked to report as to his power to protect cable. No action to be taken till further instructions	39
68	To Admiralty ..	Confidential	6,	Tangier cable. Commander of "Curlew" should be instructed to report as to his power to protect the cable	39
69	Admiralty	Confidential	7,	Tangier cable. "Curlew" will be instructed in sense of above	39
70	Sir J. Drummond Hay	..	Feb. 28,	Mr. Rolleston's libel suit. Observations on his case	39
71	Sir W. K. Green ..	23	28,	Tangier cable. Danger of attack of British shipping by Moorish levies. Co-operation of Spanish Minister in causing Moorish Government to withdraw levies	42
72	" " ..	24	28,	Moorish Mission returned from Germany ..	44
73	" " ..	25 Confidential	Mar. 1,	Reported Moorish territorial cession to Germany. Spanish Minister assured there is no truth in	44
74	" " ..	26 Confidential	1,	Recall of Señor Diosdado. Not yet decided. Supposed connection with recall of Count Benomar from Berlin. Bearing on relations between Spain and France	44
75	Mr. White.. ..	8 Telegraphic	8,	Tangier cable. "Curlew" arrived, and returned to Gibraltar. Greater display of force desirable. Representation to Sultan should be made soon	45
76	Admiralty	Confidential	9,	Tangier cable. "Curlew" unable to take forcible measures	45
77	Sir W. K. Green ..	27 Confidential	4,	Tangier cable. Danger threatening from Moorish levies. Refers to No. 71. Unconciliatory reply of Moorish Government. Conversation with Spanish Minister ..	45
78	Sir C. Ford ..	30	7,	Recall of Señor Diosdado. Does not indicate any change in Spanish policy. Conversation with Minister of State	48
79	To Mr. White ..	22	11,	Figuig. French proceeding against the Amours. Approves proceedings reported in No. 9 ..	48
80	" " ..	10 Telegraphic	12,	Tangier cable. Reply to No. 8. Inform Sultan that Channel Squadron will proceed to Tangier and remain till cable is repaired. If Sultan's reply is favourable, cable should be at once repaired	49
81	" " ..	23	12,	Extends above	49
82	To Admiralty ..	..	12,	Tangier cable. Admiral Baird should be instructed to proceed to Tangier and communicate with Mr. White. Cable to be repaired at once if Moorish reply is favourable. Force not to be used without further instructions	49
83	Sir J. Lee	Telegraphic	13,	Cape Juby. Report of attack threatening station. Manager asks for gun-boat ..	49
84	To Mr. White ..	11 Telegraphic	13,	Substance of above	50
85	" " ..	25	13,	Extends above	50
86	To Admiralty ..	..	13,	Cape Juby. Substance of No. 83. Can gun-boat be spared to go there?	50
87	Mr. White.. ..	9 Telegraphic	13,	Tangier cable. Reply to No. 80. Communication made to Minister for Foreign Affairs, who will send express courier to Sultan	50

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
88	Admiralty	Confidenttal	Mar. 13, 1889	Instructions telegraphed to Admiral Baird, in accordance with No. 82	50
89	Sir J. Lee	..	13,	Cape Juby. Records No. 83. Information of threatening attack was received from a son of late Governor of Wadnoon ..	51
90	Mr. White.. ..	10 Telegraphic	14,	Cape Juby. Moorish Government deny any contemplation of attack on station. Has warned Sultan against interfering with the Company	51
91	Admiralty	..	14,	Cape Juby. Reply to No. 86. "Curlew" ordered to proceed there and remain one week	51
92	To Admiralty ..	..	15,	Tangier cable. Substance of No. 87 ..	51
93	To Mr. White ..	26	15,	Cape Juby. Approves proceedings reported in No. 90	52
94	Mr. White.. ..	11 Telegraphic	15,	Tangier cable. Channel Squadron arrived. Urges that Sultan be given fair time for answer	52
95	To Admiralty ..	..	15,	Substance of No. 90	52
96	To Sir J. Lee ..	..	15,	Substance of No. 90. Reply to No. 89 ..	52
97	Mr. White	29	8,	Cape Juby indemnity. Refers to No. 39. Sultan has given orders for payment of 25,000 dollars. Asks instructions as to disposal of money when received	53
98	" "	30	8,	Señor Diosdado appointed to Stockholm. Probable successor Señor Figueras	53
99	" "	31	8,	Spanish Military Mission. Reply to No. 41. It has been working since 1882. Headquarters at Tetuan. Is making surveys of Morocco	53
100	" "	33	9,	United States' Consul charged with bribery by American newspapers. Secretary of United States' Legation at Madrid will make investigation on the spot	54
101	To Mr. White ..	12 Telegraphic	16.	Cape Juby. Question might again be pressed on Sultan after cable is repaired, but before departure of Channel Squadron	54
102	" " ..	27	16,	Extends above	54
103	" " ..	13 Telegraphic	16,	Tangier cable. Reply to No. 94. Approves Sultan being allowed reasonable time for answer, which, however, should not be exceeded	54
104	" " ..	28	16,	Extends above	55
105	To Admiralty ..	..	16,	Substance of No. 94	55
106	" " ..	..	16,	Cape Juby. Threatened attack. Sir J. Lee shares doubt as to truth of. "Curlew" should, therefore, first communicate with Mr. White, and postpone her visit, if it is considered unnecessary at present ..	55
107	" " ..	..	16,	Spanish Military Mission. Substance of No. 65. What answer to Spanish Government's request for information respecting soundings in Tangier waters?	55
108	" " ..	..	17,	Tangier cable. Substance of No. 103 ..	56
109	Mr. White.. ..	32	8.	Extends No. 75	56
110	Admiralty	..	16,	Tangier cable. Telegram from Admiral Baird. Sultan's reply to be expected in a week ..	57
111	To Mr. White ..	29	18,	Approves proceedings reported in No. 71 ..	57
112	Admiralty	..	18,	Cape Juby. Threatened attack. "Curlew" already sailed before receipt of No. 166. "Goshawk" ordered to proceed, and send "Curlew" back to Tangier	57
113	Question in House of Commons by Dr. Cameron	..	19,	Tangier cable. As to presence at Tangier of Channel Squadron, and answer	57
114	Sir J. Lee	Telegraphic	20,	Cape Juby. Hostilities commenced. "Goshawk's" arrival at station. Another gun-boat required. Telegram received from Manager. This seems contrary to Sultan's assurances	58
115	To Mr. White ..	14 Telegraphic	20,	Cape Juby attack. Substance of above ..	58
116	" " ..	31	20,	Extends above	58
117	To Admiralty ..	..	20,	Transmits copy of No. 114	58
118	To Sir J. Lee ..	..	20,	Cape Juby. Explains movements of "Curlew" and "Goshawk"	59

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
119	Earl of Lytton ..	151 Confidential	Mar. 18, 1889	Spanish policy in Morocco. Conversation with Count Benomar, who deprecates separate understanding between Spain and France, but fears such an understanding is favoured by present Spanish Government	59
120	Sir J. Lee	..	20,	Extends No. 114	60
121	Mr. White.. ..	12 Telegraphic	21,	Cape Juby. Is sending express courier to Sultan to say that Her Majesty's Government hold him responsible for any occurrences	61
122	To Admiralty ..	..	21,	Substance of above	61
123	To Sir J. Lee ..	..	21,	Ditto	61
124	Mr. White.. ..	35	14,	Tangier cable. Refers to No. 80. Representation made to Moorish Government. They declare themselves unable to give a decision without order from Sultan, who will, however, be pressed	61
125	„ „	36	14,	Cape Juby. Extends No. 90	63
126	Sir C. Ford ..	35	19,	New Spanish Minister at Tangier. Appointment of Señor Figuera	64
127	Sir J. Lee	..	21,	Cape Juby. Thanks for No. 123. Sense of telegram from Cape Juby probably was that "Goshawk" might remain for one month ..	64
128	House of Commons (question by Sir R. Fowler)	..	22,	Tangier cable and Cape Juby. Asks information as to presence of Mediterranean Squadron at Tangier and nature of negotiations as to Cape Juby outrages. Answer to foregoing	64
129	To Mr. White ..	32	23,	Cape Juby. Approves steps reported in No. 121	65
130	To Admiralty ..	..	23,	Cape Juby. Copy of No. 127. How long can "Goshawk" remain there?	65
131	Mr. White.. ..	34	13,	Extends No. 87	65
132	„ „	37	15,	Extends No. 94	66
133	Earl of Lytton ..	158 Confidential	23,	Reported cession of Moorish territory to Germany. Refers to Nos. 73 and 74. Conversation with Count Benomar. No truth whatever in the report. His removal from Berlin not connected with Señor Diosdado's recall. French influence probably at the bottom of Sultan's opposition in the cable question	66
134	Admiralty	Confidential	25,	Cape Juby. Telegram from "Goshawk." All quiet	67
135	Eastern Telegraph Company	..	25,	Tangier cable. Memorandum showing position of telegraph system at Tangier. Suggests agent proceeding there from Gibraltar to splice sea portion to land portion	67
136	Mr. White.. ..	13 Telegraphic	25	Tangier cable. Reply to No. 103. No answer from Sultan, after eleven days. Moorish Government say no physical opposition would be offered to repairing cable	69
137	To Mr. White ..	15 Telegraphic	25,	Cape Juby. Substance of No. 134	69
138	„ „ ..	35	25,	Extends above	70
139	„ „ ..	33	25,	Cape Juby. Approves note inclosed in No. 125	70
140	„ „ ..	34	25,	Tangier cable. Approves note inclosed in No. 124	70
141	Mr. White.. ..	38 Confidential	18,	Señor Diosdado's departure. Possible revival of former Spanish policy in direction of an understanding with France	70
142	To Mr. White ..	16 Telegraphic	26,	Tangier cable. Substance of No. 135 ..	71
143	„ „ ..	36	26,	Extends above	71
144	„ „ ..	38	26,	Cape Juby indemnity. Reply to No. 97. Money should be remitted to Foreign Office	71
145	To Sir J. Lee ..	..	26,	Cape Juby affairs. Substance of No. 134 ..	71
146	Admiralty	..	26,	Tangier cable. Dangers and difficulties which arise out of forcible resistance to repair by Moorish authorities. Report by Admiral ..	72
147	To Mr. White ..	17 Telegraphic	27,	Tangier cable. Reply to No. 136. Repairs should begin 1st October	72
148	„ „ ..	37	27,	Extends above	73

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
149	To Admiralty	..	Mar. 27, 1889	Tangier cable. Substance of Nos. 147 and 135	73
150	Mr. White.. ..	39	21,	Cape Juby. North-West Africa Company's claim. Refers to No. 101. Reply of Moorish Government. Submits draft rejoinder for approval	73
151	„ „	40	21,	Extends No. 21	78
152	Sir C. Ford ..	40	25,	Foreign relations of Morocco. Article from "El Imparcial"	79
153	Admiralty	..	27,	Tangier cable and Cape Juby. Copy of despatch from Admiral Baird. Channel Squadron ought to leave Tangier as soon as cable question is settled	80
154	„	Confidential	28,	Tangier cable. Telegram from Admiral. Repairs commenced. Will sail Saturday. Does Foreign Office concur in this?	81
155	Eastern Telegraph Company	..	28,	Tangier cable. Correspondence with Spanish Legation respecting Company's authority for laying cable	82
156	Mr. White.. ..	14 Telegraphic	28,	Tangier cable. Sultan yields under pressure. Company authorized to begin repairs ..	83
157	To Mr. White ..	18 Telegraphic	28,	Reply to above. Approves proceedings ..	84
158	„ „ ..	40	28,	Extends above	84
159	To Admiralty ..	..	28,	Tangier cable. Reply to No. 146. Admiral should be instructed to take necessary steps for protection of agent, who should proceed to execute repairs after due notice to Moorish authorities	84
160	To Eastern Telegraph Company	..	28,	Tangier cable. Reply to No. 135. Mr. White has communicated with agent at Gibraltar ..	84
161	Admiralty	..	28,	Soundings in Tangier water. Reply to No. 107. No soundings taken or going to be taken by Channel Squadron	85
162	To Mr. White ..	19 Telegraphic	29,	Cape Juby. Approves note in No. 150. To press for compensation to Company in argumentative note before departure of squadron	85
163	„ „ ..	41	29,	Extends above	85
164	To Admiralty ..	..	29,	Tangier cable. Reply to No. 154. Time should be given for Mr. White's note respecting Cape Juby before departure of squadron	85
164*	To Mr. White ..	42	30,	Kaïd Maclean. Refers to No. 65. Can any information be given to Spanish Government?	86*
165	Mr. White.. ..	41	25,	Tangier cable. Extends No. 136	86
166	„ „	42	25,	New Spanish Minister. Arrival of ..	86
167	Earl of Lytton ..	166 Confidential	30,	Bizerta. Information of German Embassy respecting	87
168	To Mr. White ..	43	Apr. 1,	Cape Juby. Approves No. 151	87
169	To Eastern Telegraph Company	..	1,	Tangier cable. Acknowledging receipt of No. 155	87
170	Admiralty	Confidential	1,	Tangier cable. Telegraphic correspondence with Admiral. He sails to-night, note respecting Cape Juby having been sent ..	87
171	To Sir C. Ford ..	31	2,	Soundings in Tangier waters. Substance of No. 161	88
172	Mr. White.. ..	43	Mar. 28,	Tangier cable. Extends No. 156	88
173	„ „	44	28,	Portuguese Mission to Fez. Departure of Portuguese Minister	90
174	Admiralty	..	Apr. 4,	Cape Juby. Report on state of affairs by Commander of "Curlew"	90
175	Mr. White . ..	46	2,	Cape Juby. Argumentative note sent to Moorish Government, in compliance with No. 162	92
176	Mr. Bensaude ..	..	8,	His ill-treatment by Moors at Rabat ..	94
177	To Mr. White ..	45	12,	Transmits copy of above for report.. ..	95
178	„ „ ..	46	12,	Cape Juby. Approves note to Moorish Government in No. 175	95
179	To Mr. Bensaude ..	..	12,	His ill-treatment by Moors. Mr. White instructed to report	95
180	Consul-General Playfair	6	8,	Figuig and Djebel-Amou. Serious news. Collision with French	95
181	Mr. White.. ..	47	5,	M. Patenôtre gone to Fez to present his credentials	96

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
182	Mr. White.. ..	48	Apr. 6, 1889	Tangier cable. No opposition offered to repair by Moors. New line now in use.. ..	96
183	„ „	49	9,	Cape Juby indemnity. Refers to No. 97. Incloses bills for amount received from Moorish Government	96
184	Mr. Bownass ..	..	16,	Cape Juby indemnity. Is "Times" statement correct respecting compensation to Mrs. Morris?	97
185	Admiralty	..	16,	Cape Juby. Report of "Goshawk's" visit ..	97
186	Mr. White.. ..	50	11,	Cape Juby. Refers to No. 151. Note from Moorish Government denying hostile movements of troops. Instructions given not to attack the station, but to prevent trade. Has protested against this instruction	98
187	„ „	51	13,	Kaïd Maclean. Reply to No. 173*. Nature of his position. No information to be given to Spanish Government..	101
188	To Mr. Bownass ..	..	20,	Cape Juby indemnity. Reply to No. 184. Bills have been received. Further communication will be made when they have been realized	102
189	Earl of Lytton ..	207 Confidential	18,	Figuig. Refers to No. 182. No importance to be attached to alleged collision with French	102
190	Mr. White	54	19,	Kaïd Maclean. Starting for London. Has told him to call at Foreign Office . ..	102
191	„ „	52	17,	Cape Juby. Refers to No. 186. Troops dispatched from Mogador probably with view to interception of trade..	103
192	Memorandum by Mr. Buchanan	..	25,	Tangier cable. History of case	103
193	To Sir C. Ford ..	37	25,	Kaïd Maclean. Substance of No. 187 ..	106
194	To Mr. White ..	50	26,	Tangier cable. Approves note in No. 172 ..	106
195	Mr. White.. ..	53	18,	Projected journey of the Sultan. Places he may probably visit	106
196	To Mr. White ..	51	27,	Cape Juby. Approves note in No. 186 ..	107
197	Mr. White . ..	55	20,	Arrest of Spanish sailors at Agadir. Spanish Minister has not yet heard particulars ..	107
198	To Mr. Rolleston ..	..	30,	His complaint against Austrian Vice-Consul. Refers to Nos. 28 and 70. Case is one for Austro-Hungarian authorities to deal with ..	107
199	Mr. White.. ..	56 Confidential	23,	Figuig. Rumours of further disturbances. Probability of an understanding between France and Spain	108
200	To Sir C. Ford ..	5 Telegraphic	May 2,	Figuig. Any information as to supposed French designs on?	109
201	„ „ ..	45	2,	Extends above	110
202	North-West Africa Company	..	2,	Cape Juby. Call attention to their claim. Newspapers are talking of a settlement ..	110
203	Mr. White.. ..	57	Apr. 23,	Rabat Custom-house affray. Reply to No. 177. Mr. Bensaude and Mr. Cornwell to be blamed for provoking Moorish authorities. Illegal retention by the latter of a gun belonging to Mr. Cornwell. Calls attention to Custom-house passes being constantly granted to British subjects by United States' Consul	110
204	Sir C. Ford ..	49	May 1,	Kaïd Maclean. Note sent to Spanish Government in accordance with No. 193.. ..	120
205	„ „ ..	5 Telegraphic	4,	Figuig. Reply to No. 200. Spanish Government have no information as to French design, and disclaim any intention of permitting French territorial acquisitions in Morocco	121
206	To Sir C. Ford ..	47	8,	Kaïd Maclean. Approves note in No. 204 ..	121
207	Mr. White.. ..	58	1,	Changes in personnel of German Legation ..	121
208	„ „	59	1,	Intended departure of Sultan from Fez. Refers to No. 195. Sultan probably not starting yet	121
209	To North-West Africa Company	..	10,	Cape Juby. Reply to No. 202. Explains action taken by Her Majesty's Government with a view to obtain compensation from Sultan for disturbance of trade. Indemnity for the murdered men received	122

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
210	Mr. White.. ..	6 Consular	May 2, 1889	Action brought by Mrs. Seared, a British subject, against the United States' Consul in a matter of real property. United States' Vice-Consul claims exclusive jurisdiction. Her Majesty's Government have held that the Moorish Courts have jurisdiction. What action should he take?	122
211	„ „	61	6,	Visit of French Minister and officials from Algiers to the Sultan at Fez. Minister for Foreign Affairs getting alarmed at probability of "rectification" of Algerian frontier ..	124
212	Mr. Mackenzie ..	..	14,	Cape Juby. Trade reviving (see No. 215) ..	124
213	To Sir W. K. Green..	..	15,	Mrs. Seared's case. Copy of No. 210 for observations	124
214	M. Catalani ..	..	15,	Prisons in Morocco. Have Her Majesty's Government any information as to their alleged shocking state, and do they propose taking any steps?	124
215	Mr. Mackenzie ..	..	Apr. 25,	Cape Juby disturbances. Narrative of events .	125
215A	Mr. White.. ..	62	May 13,	Mr. Bensaude's affray at Rabat. Reply to his No. 203. Mr. Bensaude is a native of Mogador	128*
215B	To Mr. White ..	56	20,	Custom-house affray at Rabat. Reply to No. 203. Mr. Cornwell's claim cannot be supported unless he returns to Rabat. Mr. Bensaude's claim to British protection is being examined	128*
216	To Sir W. K. Green..	57	22,	Cape Juby. To call attention of Moorish Government to delay in settlement of compensation question. Her Majesty's Government desire early and friendly arrangement, and would not be opposed to Sultan acquiring the rights of the Company over Cape Juby..	129
217	To Mr. Mackenzie ..	..	22,	Cape Juby. Acknowledge receipt of No. 215. Sir W. K. Green instructed to press for a settlement	129
218	Mr. Egerton ..	254	22,	Further disturbances on Morocco-Algerine frontier. Transmits extract from "Temps"	129
219	Mr. White.. ..	63 Confidential	13,	Figuig. French Minister pressing claim for French occupation of	130
220	North-West Africa Company	..	23,	Cape Juby compensation. Reply to No. 209. Thanks for action taken. Advises how indemnity should be divided. Call attention to the fact that the murderers are still at large	130
221	To M. Catalani ..	..	24,	Peregil Island. No information in Foreign Office as to Moorish fortification on ..	131
222	To Sir W. K. Green..	58	27,	Moorish prisons. Substance of No. 214 for report. If facts as stated by M. Catalani are correct, remonstrance should be addressed to Moorish Government	131
223	To M. Catalani ..	..	27,	Moorish prisons. Substance of above ..	132
224	Mr. White.. ..	64 Confidential	21,	French designs for encroaching on Morocco-Algerine frontier. Letter from Kaïd Allan Maclean on French tactics in this matter ..	132
224*	To Law Officers ..	..	30,	Mr. Bensaude's claim. Refers to No. 215 B. Transmits correspondence. Is he entitled to British protection?	133*
225	To Mr. Bownass ..	..	31,	Cape Juby indemnity. Transmits draft for amount of, for Mrs. Morris, together with a ring belonging to her late husband ..	133
226	To North-West Africa Company	..	31,	Cape Juby indemnity. Money has been paid to Mrs. Morris. That for two other claimants will be kept at Foreign Office till their return	134
227	Mr. Bownass ..	..	31,	Cape Juby indemnity. When will Mrs. Morris be paid?	134
228	To Sir W. K. Green..	60	June 1,	Hadj Boazza. What has been result of action taken, as reported in No. 29, Part XIX, North Africa	134
229	Mr. White.. ..	65	May 25,	Cape Juby claim. Note received from Moorish Government maintaining Sultan's right of sovereignty	134
230	„ „	66	25,	Arrest of a Spanish crew at Agadir. Refers to No. 197. Men have been released ..	136

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
231	Mr. Bownass ..	..	June 1, 1889	Cape Juby indemnity. Acknowledging receipt of No. 225 with thanks. Mrs. Morris identifies the ring and revolver as belonging to her late husband. A rifle is property of the Company..	136
232	To Mr. White ..	62	5,	Substance of above. To send the revolver to the Foreign Office, and the rifle to the agent of the Company	137
233	To North-West Africa Company	..	5,	Rifle found in possession of late Mr. Morris. Refers to above. Sir W. K. Green instructed to hand it over to the Company's agent ..	137
234	M. de Chevas ..	..	8,	Anglo-Moorish Treaties. Asks for copies of, for insertion in a work on Moorish foreign relations	137
235	North-West Africa Company	..	14,	Cape Juby indemnity. Giving address of one of the claimants	138
236	Mr. Mathieson ..	..	19,	Jew missionary going out to Morocco. He is not a British subject. Can Foreign Office give him any assistance?	138
237	Sir W. K. Green ..	68	15,	French Minister returned from Fez. Probable settlement of many outstanding French claims. Incident of attack on Portuguese landing party at Feddalah	138
238	To North-West Africa Company	..	22,	Cape Juby indemnity. Reply to No. 235. If claimant is likely to return to England soon, Foreign Office will postpone payment to him till his arrival	139
239	To Sir W. K. Green..	65	24,	Jew missionary. Substance of No. 236. To give him unofficial assistance if required ..	139
240	To Mr. Mathieson ..	..	24,	Informing him of above instruction	139
241	Law Officers ..	..	24,	Mr. Bensaude's claim. Reply to No. 224*. He is not entitled to British protection whilst in Morocco	140
242	Sir W. K. Green ..	69 Confidential	20,	Peregil Island. Refers to No. 221. Has repeated advice to Moorish Government not to erect fortifications. Explains reasons for this step	141
243	„ „ ..	70 Confidential	22,	Visit of Channel Squadron to Tangier. Would have a very beneficial effect. Asks that it may be ordered accordingly	142
244	„ „ ..	71	22,	Rifle and revolver of late Mr. Morris. Reply to No. 232. Has handed over rifle to agent of Company. Mr. White will bring home the revolver	142
245	„ „ ..	72	22,	Sultan's journey. He has started from Fez, and may come to Tangier in about two months' time..	142
246	„ „ ..	73 Confidential	23,	Franco-Spanish understanding. Refers to No. 119. Indications of its probable existence	143
247	North-West Africa Company	..	28,	Cape Juby. Incloses printed statement on present state of affairs	143

Printed for the use of the Foreign Office. October 1889.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Correspondence respecting Affairs in Morocco.

Part I.

No. 1.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 1.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, January* 1, 1889, 5·20 P.M.

YOUR despatch No. 144.

Separate, as you suggest, compensation for personal victims of Cape Juby outrage from other questions.

On latter you will receive further instructions. Accept 5,000*l.* for widow and 1,000*l.* for two wounded men.

No. 2.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 1. Ext.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 5, 1889.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 144 of the 17th ultimo, inclosing translations of three notes received by you from Cid Emfadel Gharneet through Cid El Hadj Mohammed Torres, the Moorish Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Tangier, in regard to the Cape Juby outrage.

I have to state to you that I concur in your separating, as you suggest, the question of compensation for the personal victims of the Cape Juby outrage from other questions. On these latter, you will be furnished with further instructions. You are authorized to accept 5,000*l.* for Mr. Morris' widow, and 1,000*l.* as the amount to be divided between Messrs. Randleson and Somers, the two wounded men.

The substance of the foregoing has this day been communicated to you by telegraph.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 3.

Mr. Herbert to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received January* 7, 1889.)

(No. 377.)
My Lord, *Washington, December* 27, 1888.

WITH reference to your Lordship's No. 181, Secret, of the 21st July,* transmitting Sir K. Green's No. 87 of the 1st July,* with regard to the proceedings of the United States' Consul in Morocco, I have the honour to inclose a cutting from the "New York World," whence it appears that a Moorish merchant has lately arrived in this country

* Not printed.

with the intention of complaining to the authorities of the State Department of the conduct of Mr. Reed Lewis and of his subordinates.

I have, &c.
(Signed) MICHAEL H. HERBERT.

Inclosure in No. 3.

Extract from the "New York World" of December 22, 1888.

TIRED OF PAYING BAKSHISH.—A MERCHANT COMES FROM MOROCCO TO COMPLAIN OF CONSUL LEWIS.—Among the passengers on the steamer "Australia," which arrived here yesterday, was Moses Benasuli, a Moorish merchant, who trades with the Arabs of Northern Morocco, with head-quarters in Fez. Benasuli brought a boxful of papers with him, all covered with big red seals and written in Arabic. They are the affidavits of a score of the leading merchants of Fez and Tangier, and they tell of the scandalous conduct of two subordinates in the office of the United States' Consul at Tangier, William Reed Lewis. Benasuli himself came all the way from Fez to lay these papers before the State Department, and to have somebody punished.

He cannot talk English, but he said, through an interpreter, that Consul Lewis has in his employ two men who levy blackmail on all the foreign merchants doing business in Morocco by selling to them the official protection of the United States' Government. The names of these men are Mohammed Fakri and Solomon Azougri. They first demanded of Benasuli, he says, 435 dollars, which he gave them, and after he thus bought the protection of this country they made another assessment of 185 dollars. He paid that also. Fakry then, according to his story, came to him and told him he was making a fortune, and must give them 5,000 dollars. He refused to pay this, and was thrown into prison in Fez on a complaint made by Fakri.

Benasuli describes his life in prison in Fez as being a most horrible one. He remained for fifty days in a dungeon, "twenty-three steps under ground," and no one was allowed to see him. The place was filthy beyond description, and no light was allowed him. Benasuli's friends in Tangier made a great outcry, and he was finally liberated by order of the Consul, who, the merchant claims, was forced into it.

Benasuli says he can prove that Meyer Cohen, Consular Agent at Magagon, paid 3,500 dollars for his appointment to one of the subordinates in the Consular Office.

Among the affidavits of those who say they paid for American protection are S. Azariff, who claims to have given 400 dollars; M. Bensuson, 300 dollars; Joseph Belzareh, 250 dollars, and some twenty others, ranging between 300 and 500 dollars. The testimony is very direct, and always tells why the money was paid.

Benasuli said that these facts had been laid before the Consul on innumerable occasions, and he had never attempted any investigation. When asked how much the blackmail would amount to, he said he could count up at least 20,000 dollars, which, to his own knowledge, had been paid during the last year. He said also that it was notorious that the smaller Consular offices were sold out, and that Alfred Redman, for forty years Agent at Magagon, was removed to make room for Cohen, who paid for the privilege.

Benasuli will engage Lawyer M. S. Isaacs to press his case. He appears determined to push the matter, and it is probable that he is aided financially by the other Morocco merchants. He brought with him several thousand dollars in bills of exchange and letters of credit, and says he will stay in this country till he gets justice. He will remain in New York only a short time, and will then go straight to Washington. He has a number of friends here among the merchants with whom he has had dealings. He came over in the steerage because, he says, the captain of the "Australia" told him the cabin was full; and although he offered to pay double rates, he could not get better accommodations. He brought his own food with him, and did not associate with the immigrants.

Consul Lewis, in whose department these irregularities are alleged to have occurred, was appointed two years ago, and came prominently before the public several months ago in connection with the trouble with the Moorish Government over the alleged abuse of United States' protégés, and an American man-of-war was sent to Tangier, but the matter was amicably adjusted. He was formerly a ticket agent at Devon, Pa. The Moorish papers and the English despatches from Morocco are full of the details of the scandal, which seems to have attracted widespread attention in Europe.

No. 4.

Sir Clare Ford to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received January* 8.)

(No. 1.)
My Lord, *Madrid, January 5*, 1889.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 169 of the 26th ultimo relative to the complaint of the Spanish Consul at Tangier against the editor of "La Africana," I have the honour to inform your Lordship that, at an interview I lately held with the Marquis de la Vega de Armijo, Spanish Minister of State, I explained to his Excellency the state of the case, and assured him that Her Majesty's Government had no power to deal with the offence complained of otherwise than in the ordinary course of law, *i.e.*, by proceeding for libel in the British Consular Court, and that, as the Spanish Consul declines to avail himself of that remedy, or, indeed, to appear in Court, Her Majesty's Government are unable to afford him any redress. At the same time, I said, Her Majesty's Government are ready to consider any proposals for regulating the foreign press in Morocco, and are already in communication with Sir Kirby Green on the matter.

The Marquis listened to me with marked attention, and did not pursue the subject further, and merely remarked that he considered it would be expedient to await the result of your Lordship's communications with Her Majesty's Representative at Tangier.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS CLARE FORD.

No. 5.

Sir Clare Ford to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received January* 8.)

(No. 2.)
My Lord, *Madrid, January* 5, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that at an interview I lately held with the Marquis de la Vega de Armijo, I mentioned to his Excellency my having read in a Spanish newspaper an extract giving a short account of an incident which was reported to have taken place at a recent meeting of a Council of Ministers, in which it had been stated that his Excellency had spoken of the increasing influence of foreigners in Morocco, and had said that Italy was assuming a very active part in that country.

The Marquis replied that the question of Moorish affairs had been raised at a lately held Cabinet Council, owing to the Minister of War having incidentally read a letter which he had received from an officer on the present state of Morocco.

His Excellency added that he had, not long ago, spoken to the Italian Ambassador here on the subject of Morocco, and had received from him the most friendly and satisfactory assurances as to the object the Italian Government had in view in sending an Italian Military Commission to Fez, which was not intended in any way to diminish Spanish influence in the Empire.

The Marquis de la Vega then went on to to say that his policy in Morocco had not changed, and that it might be summed up in the words—maintenance of the *status quo*.

He wished it, however, to be well understood that, were it at any time to be found expedient that a Conference on Moorish affairs should be convened, he considered that Madrid was the proper place at which it should be held, and nowhere else. Since he had entered office as Minister of State, he had not considered it necessary to revive the question of the Conference on Moorish affairs which had been raised last year, but he did not consider that, for that reason, the idea had been definitively abandoned by the Spanish Government. Indeed, it was a question which might be looked upon as lying dormant for the time being, and circumstances might arise which would make it desirable to reconsider the matter, not but what he, for one, was decidedly of the opinion that a most essential requisite to a successful result of a Conference was a previous understanding between the Representatives of the Powers who were to meet at it, which he certainly did not believe had been arrived at when his predecessor in office had proposed that one should meet in Madrid.

Rumours, said his Excellency, had been current of late that a Conference on Moorish affairs might possibly be proposed to be held in Rome; he would object to that, on the ground that Spain was exceptionally situated as regards the Moorish question, both on account of her geographical position to that Empire and to the fact of her holding territorial possessions in it. When, therefore, the question is mooted of a Conference being held

affecting affairs in Morocco, he considered that Madrid was the proper spot at which it should take place.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS CLARE FORD.

No. 6.

Memorandum by Sir E. Hertslet respecting the Limitation of the Number of British and Foreign Ships of War in the Mediterranean.

THERE exists no Treaty between this country and any foreign Power limiting the number of ships of war to be admitted into the Mediterranean Sea, as will be seen from the accompanying Memorandum. (See Memorandum of the 6th June, 1877.)

When war broke out between Spain and Morocco in October 1859, the Spanish Government was officially informed that Her Majesty's Government earnestly desired that there might be no change of possession on the Moorish coast of the Straits; that the importance which they attached to that object could not be overrated; and that it would be impossible for them, or indeed for any other maritime Power, to see with indifference the permanent occupation by Spain of such a position on the coast as would enable her to impede the passage of the Straits to ships frequenting the Mediterranean for commercial or other purposes.

But in the Treaty of Peace between Spain and Morocco, which was signed on the 26th April, 1860, Morocco ceded Ceuta, on the Moorish coast, to Spain.

(Signed) E. HERTSLET.

Foreign Office, January 10, 1889.

Annex.

Memorandum respecting Non-existence of any Treaty limiting British Naval Force in Mediterranean.

There exists no Treaty between this and any other country which limits the number or size of British vessels of war to be admitted within the Straits of Gibraltar.

In December 1861 there were eleven British line-of-battle ships in the Mediterranean, carrying 999 guns and 9,700 men, whilst the complement of Her Majesty's ships of all sizes then employed in the Mediterranean exceeded 14,000 men. At the suggestion of the Admiralty, Lord Russell consented to the number of the line-of-battle ships being reduced to eight, his Lordship considering that that number would be quite sufficient for the Mediterranean at that time: the words used were, "at present."

In August 1862 attention was drawn to the movements of a French squadron in the Mediterranean, and Lord Russell asked the Admiralty how many British ships of the line were then stationed in those waters, and on their replying that the number was seven, his Lordship suggested that it should be increased to eight, in accordance with the arrangement agreed upon between the Admiralty and the Foreign Office in December 1861 (no reference, it will be observed, was made to any Treaty bearing upon the subject); but it was ultimately decided to keep six ships of the line and three large frigates on the station.

In 1865 attention was again drawn to the fact that the French had six iron-plated ships in the Mediterranean, and the Admiralty was again asked how many English ships were then stationed in those waters, when they replied that, "My Lords did not intend to maintain more than three armour-plated ships in the Mediterranean, as the British Squadron of Evolution would probably be retained in the English Channel."

Again, during the dispute in 1867 between the British and Spanish Governments respecting the ship "Queen Victoria," two iron-clads were sent to Gibraltar to await orders, and Sir J. Crampton was instructed, by telegraph (April 8, 1867), as follows: "You have no explanation to give or to suggest to the Spanish Government on the subject. The port is a British possession, and within the Mediterranean command."

The only difficulty, therefore, which would appear to be likely to arise from Sir F. Seymour going with the Channel Squadron into the Mediterranean would be the

possibility of his infringing the rights of the Admiral on the "Mediterranean command," but this is a matter which solely concerns the Admiralty.

(Signed) E. HERTSLET.

Foreign Office, June 6, 1877.

No. 7.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir Clare Ford.

(No. 4.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 10, 1889.

I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch No. 1 of the 5th instant, reporting the substance of a conversation which you had had with the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs upon the subject of the complaint of the Spanish Consul at Tangier against the editor of "La Africana," and I have to convey to your Excellency my approval of the language which you used on the occasion.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 8.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 14.)

(No. 3. Confidential.)

My Lord, *Tangier, January* 2, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that M. Anspach, the Belgian Minister at the Court of Madrid, having been named Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Morocco, has arrived here to replace the Minister Resident, Baron Whettnall, who has been promoted as Belgian Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Vatican.

I learn from a person who is a Resident at a European capital, and whose information was obtained from the Belgian Representative at its Court that, though M. Anspach's health gives colour to the explanation that it has obliged him to prefer the less important post at Tangier over that of Madrid, still he has also been sent to this country, as the King of the Belgians considers that Baron Whettnall was not sufficiently imbued with the belief that Morocco, in certain ways, may be connected beneficially with His Majesty's enterprises in the Congo regions.

A reference to my despatch No. 125 of the 24th October last will show your Lordship that the Congo Administration has been considering not only the value of the Cape Juby establishment, but, furthermore, the offer of the sale of the property at Kankoush, on the Moorish shore of the Straits of Gibraltar.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 9.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 14.)

(No. 4.)

My Lord, *Tangier, January* 3, 1889.

WITH reference to the rumoured advance of French troops on Moorish territory in the direction of the oasis of Figuig mentioned to your Lordship in my despatch No. 146 of the 22nd ultimo, I have the honour to report that Signor Cantagalli called on me this morning and read to me a letter which he had received on the subject from Signor Gentile, the First Interpreter of the Italian Legation, who is now at Fez.

Signor Gentile, in reply to inquiries addressed to him by his chief, states in his letter that he had been informed by high officials at the Shereefian Court that the deputation now there is not composed of Figuig Notables, but of Headmen from the half of the Amour tribe, which the Moorish Government considers owes allegiance to the Sultan through inhabiting Maroquine territory.

This deputation was soliciting Mulaï Hassan's aid to obtain redress from the French Government for losses inflicted on its section of the tribe, which has been on Algerine territory for a short time in search of pasturage, through the arbitrary action

of Spahis. The Amours in question had not only been pursued across the Maroquine frontier, but had, furthermore, been forced to return to Algerine territory, and to pay taxes to the French Administration.

The late M. Féraud had, shortly before his death (about two months ago), addressed a note to the Moorish Government, warning it that all the Amours were under French jurisdiction, and that the action of the military against the tribe for its insubordination must not be interfered with from the side of Morocco. M. Féraud explained in his note that the Amours and their district were subject to France, in accordance with the terms of the 1st Article of the Delimitation Treaty of Algeria concluded between France and Morocco on the 18th March, 1845, and which Article, according to French imterpretation, stipulates that all tribes and districts which acknowledged in former times Turkish dominion, had now passed to France.

A reply, which has remained unanswered, was sent to the French Representative, stating that Moorish historical records do not bear out the pretension that the Amours were formerly under Turkish domination, but I have no doubt His Shereefian Majesty will ultimately follow the same course as when Genan Borzig was claimed by France on similar grounds (see second paragraph of my despatch No. 9, Confidential, of the 25th January, 1887), and leave the French free to govern the whole of the Amours.

I have, therefore, not thought it expedient, in the absence of positive instructions from your Lordship, to draw the attention of the Moorish Government to the IVth Article of the Delimitation Treaty of 1845 (see Inclosure in Sir John Drummond Hay's despatch No. 17, Confidential, of the 31st January, 1882), in which the Amours (Enmors) are distinctly described as dependents of Morocco. Indeed, I am still of opinion that no useful end would be attained by endeavouring to obtain assurances from the French Government on so indefinable a matter as the location of its military outposts and jurisdiction in the direction of the Algerian Sahara. The repeated explanations given in Paris that there is absolutely no intention of an advance on the Figuig oasis, it appears to me, are most valuable for maintaining thereon, at the proper time, a practicable opposition to an encroachment which is, no doubt, secretly contemplated by the present operations against the Amours and other inhabitants of the desert intervening between Algeria and the oasis of Figuig.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 10.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury. —(*Received January* 14.)

(No. 5. Confidential.)
Tangier, January 4, 1889.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that, acting in conformity with your Lordship's instructions of the 1st instant, I called this morning and informed the Moorish Commissioner for Foreign Affairs that I was prepared to discuss with him without further delay the question of the amounts of the compensation which the Moorish Government should pay to the widow of the late Mr. Morris, and Messrs. Randleson and Somers, the other sufferers from the Cape Juby outrage.

Cid-el-Hadj Mohamed Torres, on my mentioning to him that I considered 25,000 dollars should be paid to Mrs. Morris, a similar sum having been paid to the mother of the late Commandant Schmitt as compensation for her son's murder, objected that only 20,000 dollars had been awarded for the French officer's death, and that, on the understanding with M. Féraud, that the French Military Commission would be withdrawn from the Shereefian Court.

I explained to the Moorish Minister that, as the French Commission had been recently increased instead of being removed or even diminished in numbers, I could not accept his Excellency's plea that any conditions were attached to the indemnity exacted for Commandant Schmitt's murder, but that if 20,000 instead of 25,000 dollars, as I had been led to understand, had been bestowed on the late officer's mother, I had every hope that your Lordship would consent to accept the lesser amount mentioned on behalf of Mrs. Morris.

To the demand for 5,000 dollars for the two wounded men, Hadj Mohamed Torres raised many untenable objections, but on learning from me that for injuries of a less serious nature, much greater pecuniary compensation could be exacted from railway Companies or private individuals in England, he agreed to submit my demands to the

Sultan, and to recommend, in the following manner, immediate compliance with them.

The Moorish Commissioner said he would advise Mulaï Hassan to send at once to Tangier 25,000 dollars as a proof that this sum would be forthcoming if Her Majesty's Government did not consider that 20,000 dollars was sufficient to meet the whole claims.

Though it is prudent never to consider a matter in which engagements by Moorish officials have been taken, as agreed upon, until the terms have been fulfilled, still I have every hope that in the course of a month or six weeks Hadj Mohamed Torres will be in a position to offer me the payment of 25,000 dollars, if I am instructed by your Lordship to decline to accept the 20,000 dollars which, he maintained, would be ample compensation for all the sufferers.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 11.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 4.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 14, 1889.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 1 of the 1st instant relative to the claims in connection with the Cape Juby outrage, I have to state to you that, as regards the compensation to be demanded for the North-West Africa Company, Her Majesty's Government hold the Sultan of Morocco responsible for the injuries he has inflicted on the trade of the Company, and for any future injuries they may sustain at His Shereefian Majesty's hands.

I have to observe that at the time when the Company established themselves at Cape Juby in the year 1879, Her Majesty's Government declined to recognize that territory as being within the dominions of the Sultan. This is admitted by Cid Emfadl Gharneet in his letter to you of the 23rd November last, a translation of which accompanies your despatch No. 144 of the 17th ultimo; but he states that steps were afterwards taken to assert Moorish dominion over the tribes in that region. In the meanwhile, the Company had established relations of friendship and commerce with those tribes, which were interrupted by the action of the Sultan's officials, notwithstanding the peaceful agreements entered into between the Company and the local Chiefs.

No announcement was ever made to foreign Powers that the Sultan had extended his dominions south of Wad Draa, nor is there up to the present time any evidence of the fact before Her Majesty's Government.

But, even if the Sultan had succeeded in bringing the territory adjacent to Cape Juby under his sovereignty and control, His Shereefian Majesty cannot ignore the pre-existing rights of foreigners established there. Her Majesty's Government must therefore protest against any attempt to compel the British Company to withdraw from Cape Juby without proper compensation for the losses which they would sustain thereby, and for the injuries which have already been inflicted on them by reason of unwarrantable action of the Sultan's officials.

I have to request you to address a note in the above sense to the Moorish Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 12.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 5.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 14, 1889.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 145 of the 20th ultimo, inclosing translation of a further note received by you from Cid Emfadl Gharneet, calling upon you to make known to me the Sultan's wish that His Shereefian Majesty's objections to paying an indemnity to the North-West African Company for its loss of business from the alleged proceedings of the Moorish Government, culminating in the outrage of the 25th March last, should be represented in a direct manner to Her Majesty's Government through a Maroquine envoy to be sent to England for the purpose.

In reply, I have to request you to decline the proposal until an answer has been received to the letter, which by my despatch No. 4 of to-day's date you have been instructed to address to the Moorish Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 13.

Sir Clare Ford to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received January* 16.)

(No. 9. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Madrid, January* 13, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship copy and précis of an article which appeared in this morning's "Imparcial," which newspaper is the most universally read one in Madrid.

The writer has taken for his theme what he considers the waning influence of Spain in Morocco, and ascribes what he describes as a policy disastrous to Spanish interests, to the action, or, rather, inaction, of Señor Diosdado, the Spanish Minister at Tangier, who is standing still whilst other nations are going ahead in pushing their respective interests and aims in that benighted and uncivilized country.

This is not the first time that I have heard complaints made against Señor Diosdado, and quite recently the Marquis de la Vega de Armijo, the Spanish Minister of State, speaking to me confidentially respecting him, said that he was more of a Moor than the Moors themselves, but that Señor Diosdado was an old schoolfellow of his, and that he did not like to remove him.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS CLARE FORD.

Inclosure in No. 13.

Précis of Extract from the "Imparcial" of January 13, 1889.

AN INEXPLICABLE ABDICATION.—The news which we have been receiving for the last few weeks from Tangier respecting Concessions and privileges which are being obtained by other nations in Morocco would have no importance if it referred to an isolated case or to any one single Concession. But considering the advantages that are being obtained in these days by nations which have motives for considering themselves as future rivals to our present policy and to our interests in that Empire, the reflection is certainly not reassuring that Spanish influence in Morocco is experiencing slowly a defeat.

We are being quietly edged out of a country in which certainly we must be considered as having primary interests.

Now, take matters of great importance, England has organized the cable at Tangier; France has obtained permission to build the port there; Italy has obtained the privilege of founding at Fez an arms manufactory, with the monopoly of furnishing arms to the Moorish army. It is only necessary to cite a couple of cases in order to show how in little things the interests of those countries are paramount. Last summer two horses were stolen, one from a Spaniard, who was with an Italian. Time elapsed and the horses were not recovered, although the Spaniard presented his grievance at his Consulate, and on the Italian doing the same to his Minister the stolen animals were very quickly restored. The other instance: A Spaniard living in Tangier conceived the idea of establishing a tile-kiln; this he carried out, and in order to serve his customers he asked permission to build on his own account a bridge over an adjoining river. His request was never granted until he associated himself with a Frenchman, and the thing was done at once. These examples will suffice without repeating others.

The cable, the construction of the port, the establishment of the arms factory at Fez, and other works and business carried on by foreigners, constitute so many titles to the smypathy of the Moors and to direct intervention in the affairs of the Empire.

It is not to be supposed that any one nation conceives the idea of possessing itself of Morocco by means of a brutal agression; but we have before us what took place in

Egypt and Tunis, and what will take place sooner or later in Tripoli. The European interests created in those countries have been a justification, and have given rise to their conquests. English and French were the parties interested in Egypt, French and Italian in Tunis, and the Italians are those who command the trade of Tripoli, and that nation, it is an almost foregone conclusion, will be possessors of that place. There is no reason to believe that in the case of Morocco those precedents should be departed from to benefit Spain. In Morocco as in Egypt, in Tunis and in Tripoli, that country will hold the first place that possesses the greater interests and the best footing.

If the advantages which have been obtained by other countries in Morocco were owing to the fact that Spain did not possess sufficient influence to acquire them for herself, these lamentations would be futile; but we shall probably cause surprise to many people when we state that all the Concessions above enumerated could have been made to Spain, but we did not care to have them. The Tangier cable was an old idea of the Spaniards, the construction of the port of Tangier was given to France because Spain refused to accept the Concession, and as to the arms manufactory at Fez, it would have been given with much more pleasure to the Spaniards than to the Italians. But with regard to matters of minor importance, we are perfectly certain that if our Legation at Tangier had only taken the trouble to lodge the proper complaints, they would have been settled, and our countrymen would not have found it necessary to have had recourse to associating themselves with foreigners in order to obtain justice.

What results is—an absurd state of affairs and one difficult to explain—that the Spanish authorities in Tangier maintain the principle that, in the interests of Spain, Morocco should not be civilized, and that the least possible entrance of European elements and interests should be permitted. So it happened that the Concessions for the cable, for the port, were refused, and that every opposition is placed to any Spaniards entertaining the idea of establishing any industry or commerce in the Empire, and we have fewer protected Moorish subjects there than any other country. The thought, however, is lost sight of, or, perhaps, has never occurred up to the present, that, if we do not carry out the protection system, others do, and that if we combat immigration into the country, others favour it, and if we turn up our noses at Concessions and monopolies, others take advantage of them, in order to acquire a preponderance which, in the eyes of the world, will have to-morrow a greater weight than ours on account of justice and vested interests.

To show that, in the estimation of Europe, no country but Spain had such political interests of so direct a character, excellent proofs are given in the documents published in the Spanish Red Book, published at the time the second Conference at Madrid was thought of, and that no nation, owing to Spain's vicinity and facility, has shown a better title for monopolizing the predominance in Morocco, as shown by the results obtained by the Franciscan Missions, by the establishment of the Spanish Acadamy of Medicine, and by the existence of a population of 4,000 Spaniards actually residing in Tangier, and all this in spite of the wishes which have been shown by our Legation there.

To be just, however, we are bound to confess that the fault of what is taking place is not entirely due to our Ministers of State; for instance, we owe to Señor Moret about the only good things Spain has in Morocco, namely, the Academy of Medicine and the development given to the missionaries. The Marquis de la Vega de Armijo has not yet had time to organize a political plan in Morocco, but, from what we hear, that plan will not be one of a ruinous abdication, nor a criminal one—which has been adopted up to the present, and from a man of such energy and initiative, it is not to be expected that his plan would be any other. The capital fault lies in our Legation in Tangier, from whose Reports, as a rule, the Spanish Ministry of State has to adjust its policy, and which to-day constitutes an invincible obstacle to anything which signifies Spanish activity in Morocco. Señor Diosdado is a pertect gentleman, but, as a diplomatist, we have a right to judge him by the results of his policy, which are those above enumerated.

No. 14.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

No. 2.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, January* 16, 1889, 9·30 P.M.

YOUR despatch No. 5.

Cape Juby: Should not sum to be lodged at Tangier be 30,000, not 25,000 dollars. Figures quoted by you do not tally. Explain by telegraph.

No. 15.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received January* 17, 4·50 P.M.)

(No. 1.)
(Telegraphic,) *Tangier, January* 17, 1889, 3·37 P.M.

YOUR telegram No. 2.

Moorish Commissioner took it for granted that there would be no difficulty as to your Lordship's acceptance for the widow of the same indemnity as was paid for the French Major. His Excellency, however, hoped that 15,000 dollars for the widow and 5,000 dollars for the wounded would be deemed sufficient.

I think not less than 25,000 dollars for the entire claim should be insisted upon.

No. 16.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received by telegraph, January* 17.)

(No. 7. Ext. 1.)
My Lord, *Tangier, January* 17, 1889.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 2 of the 16th instant, I regret that I should not have explained myself sufficiently clearly in my despatch No. 5 of the 4th instant.

Hadj Mohamed Torres, in the interview which I then reported, took it for granted that your Lordship would have no difficulty in accepting, as an indemnity for the widow of Mr. Morris, the same amount as had been awarded in the case of Commandant Schmitt.

His Excellency furthermore expressed a hope that your Lordship would deem as sufficient 15,000 dollars for the widow, and 5,000 dollars for the two wounded men.

In answer to his proposal, I suggested that 25,000 dollars should be forthwith sent to Tangier, in proof of the readiness of the Moorish Government to make good its professions of willingness to be guided by your Lordship's appreciation of the case; and I am of opinion that the Commissioner's last proposal should be rejected, and that a payment of 25,000 dollars should be insisted upon in satisfaction of the entire claim.

The substance of the above has been this day telegraphed to your Lordship.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 17.

War Office to Foreign Office.—(*Received January* 18.)

THE Director of Military Intelligence presents his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and, in returning Sir W. Kirby Green's despatch No. 146, with Inclosure of 22nd December, 1888, begs to suggest for consideration whether it might not be advisable to write to our Consular authorities in Algeria for any information they can obtain regarding the movements of the French column under General O'Neill, which was sent in the direction of Figuig last October.

The French newspapers and other sources of information have been silent on this subject.

Intelligence Division, 18, *Queen Anne's Gate,*
January 18, 1889.

11

No. 18.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 8. Confidential.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 19, 1889.

WITH reference to your despatch No. 5, Confidential, of the 4th instant, and to your telegram No. 1 of the 17th instant, in regard to the compensation to be paid by the Moorish Government for the murder of Dr. Morris and the wounding of two other British subjects at Cape Juby, I have now to state to you that Her Majesty's Government will be satisfied as regards the case of Mrs. Morris, with the same amount as was accepted by France in the case of Major Schmitt, namely, 20,000 dollars, or 4,000*l.* You should, however, first ascertain that that was the actual sum paid, and not 5,000*l.*, as you had originally supposed.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 19.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received January* 22.)

(No. 6.)
My Lord, *Tangier, January* 10, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatches No. 115 of the 26th ultimo and No. 2 of the 2nd instant regarding the Tangier newspapers owned by British subjects, and the complaints of the Spanish Government as to their existence in Morocco.

With reference to your Lordship's instructions for me to furnish a Report on the best methods of controlling British journals in Morocco, I can only repeat that, under the existing circumstances, I do not see that there is, for the present, any course open to the competent British authorities here but that of applying generally the criminal and civil laws of England where British subjects are charged with any crime or offence committed through a Tangier newspaper.

It is quite a fortuitous circumstance that the four journals now published here (the "Africana," also a British paper, has recently ceased to appear) are owned by British subjects. If repressive measures, others than those now available, were ordered against these newspapers, they would probably be withdrawn from British jurisdiction by being transferred to some other foreign ownership—most likely American. Therefore the question reverts to the original proposal made by me, that the Moorish Government should promulgate rules governing the press in Moroceo. This proposal, however, was was based on the assumption that the Moorish Government would act in an enlightened manner on the subject, but as I must admit that the Sultan's Ministers would, in all likelihood, be quite incompetent to devise the suggested measures themselves, they would naturally receive extraneous assistance which might not be impartial, nor given from a purely Maroquine standpoint.

Consequently, in presence of the support extended by the united press of Tangier for the maintenance of the Empire of Morocco, there does not seem to me absolute need for interfering with a state of things which has continued for the last six years with more advantage than detriment to the Maroquine Government.

In connection with the objections of the Spanish Government to the existence of British-owned journals in Tangier detailed in Sir Clare Ford's despatch No. 158 of the 16th ultimo, I venture to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, an extract from the Minutes of the proceedings of the annual meeting of the International Commission for the maintenance of the Cape Spartel lighthouse, at which meeting Señor Diosdado was permitted to bring under the notice of the assembled foreign Representatives the question of the press in Morocco.

Your Lordship will observe that Señor Diosdado's observations, which were approximately an echo of the Marquis de la Vega de Armijo's representations to Sir Clare Ford, met with no support from his colleagues. Therefore, until an agreement is come to between all the Governments having relations with this country on the manner of controlling the Morocco press, no advantage could be secured by our alone accepting the decisions already come to on the subject by the Spanish Government.

I also venture to transmit herewith, as not being quite out of place in this Report, a paragraph inserted in the last issue of the "Réveil du Maroc," through my good offices,

at the instance of Herr von Waldthausen, who wished that an expression of regret should be published by the editor regarding certain comments made in a leading article which the Chargé d'Affaires considered offensive towards the German Emperor and people.

This is the second time that my good offices have been able to obtain redress for the German Legation for what it has deemed press offences against the German Empire, thus showing that the British editors here are not altogether devoid of a sense of responsibility towards properly constituted authorities and the general public.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 19.

Commission de Surveillance et d'Entretien du Phare du Cap Spartel.

Séance du 28 *Décembre*, 1888.

Sous la Présidence de Mr. REED LEWIS, Consul-Général des États-Unis.

Étaient présents:—MM. les Représentants d'Allemagne, d'Espagne, des États-Unis, de France, de la Grande-Bretagne, d'Italie, du Portugal, de la Suède et Norvège, et de Belgique.

M. le Représentant d'Italie a reçu de M. le Chargé d'Affaires d'Autriche-Hongrie la mission de voter pour lui.

M. le Président prie M. le Représentant d'Allemagne de diriger en son nom la séance.

L'ordre du jour appelle la présentation des prévisions budgétaires pour l'année 1889 et la discussion d'observations provoquées par l'attitude de la presse vis-à-vis de la Commission du Phare.

M. le Ministre d'Espagne demande que cette discussion soit ouverte en premier lieu, parce qu'elle peut amener indirectement des modifications aux prévisions financières, la Commission ayant a délibérer de nouveau sur l'utilité de dépenses critiquées par les journaux de Tanger.

La Commission se range à cet avis, et *M. le Représentant de Grande-Bretagne* ouvre la discussion en demandant s'il ne serait pas opportun d'adopter à l'égard de la presse Tangérienne la règle de conduite suivie il y a quelques années à l'égard de la presse Européenne, qui avait violemment attaqué plusieurs Représentants au Maroc, c'est-à-dire le silence du dédain, et il donne lecture de documents puisés aux archives du décanat, et relatifs à cet incident.

Avant de se prononcer la Commission veut connaître l'opinion que chacun de ses membres a émises à la suite des publications de "l'Al-Maghreb-al-Aksa" et du "Réveil du Maroc" et qui est consignée dans les Circulaires que M. le Président a fait passer.

La lecture des ces observations, d'après lesquelles plusieurs membres de la Commission seraient d'avis de faire un communiqué rectificatif aux journaux, détermine la Commission à indiquer que ces observations peuvent être aujourd'hui modifiées par le fait qu'il n'a pas été de suite pris de décision pour ou contre la rectification proposée.

M. le Représentant d'Allemagne demande, du reste, que les faits visés par la presse soient exposés, parce que jusqu'ici il n'a pu former son opinion, ignorant qu'il était de ces faits.

M. le Président donnera ces explications au cours de la séance et fait connaître qu'il avait donné un démenti verbal au journal "Al Maghreb-al-Aksa" et que ce démenti a fait l'objet d'une vérification dans cette feuille.

M. le Ministre d'Espagne exprime la pensée que ce qui ressort de cet incident, c'est que la presse ici use de toutes les licences, soustraite qu'elle est à toute sanction, puisque selon lui elle n'a pas d'existence légale, depuis la Circulaire du Sultan qui la supprime. Il demande à ses collègues s'ils sont d'accord avec lui sur ce point.

M le Représentant de France déclare incompétent pour traiter d'une question débattue entre son Gouvernement et le Sultan, et qui n'est pas encore vidée.

M. le Représentant de Grande-Bretagne émet l'opinion que la presse de nationalité Britannique est légale au Maroc jusqu'à ce qu'elle ait été supprimée d'un commun accord entre son Gouvernement (le plus intéressé dans la question, les trois journaux publiés à Tanger appartenant à des sujets Anglais) et le Gouvernement Marocain. Or, sa dernière communication au Gouvernement Marocain au sujet du maintien de la presse ayant été

faite, il y a deux ans, il considère le silence maintenu depuis lors sur cette question par le Gouvernement Chérifien comme preuve que ses arguments et conseils ont été acceptés comme conclusifs.

M. le Représentant d'Italie observe que la Commission est réunie pour discuter une question de fait et non de principe; mais qu'en ce qui touche le principe il se déclare incompétent pour la traiter sans des instructions de son Gouvernement.

M. le Représentant de Portugal ne peut décider sur cette question sans en référer à son Gouvernement, mais il sait que le Cabinet de Lisbonne n'est pas disposé à porter atteinte au Maroc au principe de la liberté de la presse.

M. le Représentant de Suède et Norvège se déclare incompétent pour répondre à la question de M. le Ministre d'Espagne.

M. le Représentant d'Allemagne émet le même avis quant au principe, mais pour le fait des insinuations de la presse contre la Commission, il réclame la poursuite devant la juridiction compétente des auteurs responsables.

M. le Représentant de Belgique se déclare incompétent pour répondre sur la légalité de la presse au Maroc: cette question lui paraît du ressort d'une Conférence Internationale.

M. le Représentant d'Espagne émet l'opinion que la presse est illégale au Maroc, parce qu'elle a été supprimée par un ordre Chérifien et que le Cabinet de Madrid n'a pas ugé qu'il fût possible de s'opposer à un ordre du Sultan, qui est maître dans son Empire. Voilà pour le principe. Quant au fait, il considère qu'il faut, ou subir les conséquences des écarts des journaux Tangériens, ou se soumettre à la juridiction dont ils paraissent dépendre. Or, pour l'Espagne, qui a reconnu le droit du Sultan de supprimer la presse, il serait inadmissible qu'elle autorisât son Représentant à se soumettre à une juridiction étrangère pour des faits relevant de la juridiction du Sultan seul, qui a manifesté sa souveraineté en supprimant la presse.

Il n'y a donc, selon lui, d'autre conclusion à tirer, que d'accepter les faits sans les relever.

M. le Ministre de Grande-Bretagne est d'avis que rien ne s'oppose à ce que le Tribunal Consulaire Anglais soit saisi des plaintes que tout Représentant voudrait déposer contre la presse de nationalité Anglaise, parce que jusqu'ici il ne croit pas que la décision du Sultan sur la suppression de la presse soit définitive.

M. le Représentant d'Espagne maintient son opinion.

M. le Représentant des États-Unis déclare, pour sa part, que la presse est libre au Maroc et qu'on peut la poursuivre devant la juridiction étrangère dont elle relève.

M. le Représentant d'Espagne s'empresse de déclarer qu'il n'a soulevé la question de principe que pour arriver à la question de fait. Puisque la majorité se déclare incompétente pour traiter du principe, la Commission n'a plus qu'à donner son avis sur les moyens de répondre aux fausses allégations de la presse.

M. le Président reprend la question telle qu'elle a été posée par M. le Représentant d'Espagne sur la posture à prendre dans la circonstance actuelle.

M. le Représentant de France considère qu'il est maintenant trop tard pour relever les termes dans lesquels la presse a parlé de cette Commission; ce serait ouvrir une polémique où nous n'aurions pas le dernier mot.

M. le Représentant de Grande-Bretagne juge inutile une rectification des faits.

MM. les Représentants d'Italie et d'Autriche partage cet avis, ainsi que MM. les Représentants de Portugal, de Suède et Norvège, et de Belgique.

M. le Représentant d'Espagne est d'opinion qu'il n'y a rien à faire, parce que la Commission ne possède aucun moyen légal de poursuivre la presse, qui n'est pas légale.

M. le Représentant d'Allemagne n'est pas de l'avis de ses collègues. Il demande qu'une rectification détaillée soit opposée aux faits avancés par la presse; il demande en outre la citation des personnes responsables des écrits publiés dans "l'Al-Maghreb-al-Aksa" et le "Réveil" devant leur juridiction respective.

Il prie, en outre, M. le Président de donner des explications sur les faits qui ont motivé les attaques de la presse.

La Commission est d'avis d'entendre ces explications.

(Here follow explanations of purely local interest.)

Inclosure 2 in No. 19.

Extract from the "Réveil du Maroc" of January 9, 1889.

LE rédacteur du "Réveil du Maroc" ayant appris qu'une portion de son article de fond—dans le numéro de 26 Décembre, 1888—a été considérée par la Légation d'Allemagne comme offensante et manquant de respect envers le peuple Allemand et son Souverain, s'empresse de témoigner de son vif regret de ce que l'article en question ait pu produire une telle impression.

No. 20.

The Marquis of Salisbury to the Marquis of Dufferin.

(No. 22. Confidential.)
Foreign Office, January 30, 1889.

My Lord,

THE Italian Chargé d'Affaires at this Court called at the Foreign Office to-day to make a confidential communication.

M. Catalani stated that he had received a telegram from M. Crispi to the effect that, without having recourse to any extraordinary outlay, France might improve the port of Bizerta and deepen the canal. She has taken this work in hand, which, once the fortifications completed, will neither occupy a long time nor cost a very large sum of money. The Italian Government are on the watch, but they hope Her Majesty's Government will be on the watch also, in order to prevent a disturbance of the balance of power in the Mediterranean.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 21.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 2.)

(No 8.)
Tangier, January 22, 1889.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 147 of the 22nd ultimo, I have the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that the whole of the Maroquine Embassy, with the horses and other presents, were this day embarked on board the North German Lloyd steamer "Preussen," and left in the afternoon bound for Bremen, where the vessel is due seven days hence.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 22.

Sir E. Malet to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 4.)

(No. 44.)
Berlin, February 1, 1889.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report the arrival at Berlin on the 30th January of a Mission from the Sultan of Morocco, consisting of Cid Abdessam-ben-Rechid-el-Harist as Ambassador, Cid-el-Hadj Mohamed-el-Zucari as First Secretary, Cid Mohamed-el-Akhssassi as Second Secretary, four Kaïds-el-Miak, four officers, an interpreter, two dragomans, &c.

I understand that the object of the Mission is purely one of congratulation to the German Emperor on his accession to the Throne.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 23.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 10.)

(No. 2.)
(Telegraphic.) *Tangier, February 9, 1889, 8·10 P.M.*

CAPE JUBY.

With reference to your despatch No. 8 of the 19th ultimo, Moorish Commission has offered payment of 20,000 dollars in discharge of entire claim. I have informed his Excellency to-day that, having ascertained that 20,000 dollars was the indemnity paid for the French, your Lordship will hold the Moorish Government to paying 25,000 dollars for the widow and wounded.

No. 24.

Sir E. Malet to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 11, 2·55 P.M.)

(No. 7.)
(Telegraphic.) *Berlin, February 11, 1889, 1·40 P.M.*

THE Ambassador of Morocco having sent to say he desired to be received by me in order that he might deliver a message from the Sultan of Morocco, I saw his Excellency and the accompanying Secretaries to-day. His Excellency said that the Sultan had desired for many years to send an Ambassador on a mission of compliments and friendship to the Queen, but that the proposal had always been coldly received, and the Sultan feared that interested persons might have stood in the way. The refusal to receive such a Mission had weighed as a cloud on His Majesty, and he now desired, through me, to renew the proposal, and he hoped to take a favourable answer back with him, so as to relieve His Majesty's mind. I replied that I had no knowledge of the circumstances, but that I would at once telegraph to your Lordship on the subject, and I assured him of the good-will of the Queen and Her Majesty's Government. The Ambassador leaves Berlin to return to Morocco at the end of the week.

No. 25.

Sir E. Malet to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received by telegraph, February 11.)

(No. 62. Ext. 7.)
Berlin, February 11, 1889.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report that I this day received a visit from the Ambassador of Morocco and the Secretaries accompanying him. His Excellency had previously sent to say that he desired to see me, in order that he might deliver a message from his Sovereign the Sultan of Morocco.

His Excellency said that the Sultan of Morocco had for many years wished to send an Ambassador to Her Majesty the Queen on a Mission of amity and compliment, but that the proposal had never been warmly received, and it was feared by the Sultan that impediments might have been placed in the way by interested persons. The non-acceptance of the said Mission had hung as a cloud over the Sultan, and the Ambassador was now desired by His Majesty to renew the proposal through me, and his Excellency trusted that he might be enabled to take back with him a favourable answer which would ease the Sultan's mind.

I answered that I knew nothing of the previous circumstances, but that I would telegraph immediately to your Lordship on the subject, and I gave his Excellency the assurance of the good-will of Her Majesty the Queen and of Her Majesty's Government.

The Ambassador will leave this city at the end of this week on his return journey to Morocco.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 26.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 8.) *Foreign Office, February* 11, 1889, 9·45 P.M.
(Telegraphic.)

YOUR telegram No. 7.

Compensation has been demanded from Sultan for outrage on Cape Juby Company.

Until satisfactory settlement of that question Her Majesty's Government consider proposed Mission inopportune.

No. 27.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 39. Ext. 8.) *Foreign Office, February* 11, 1889.

Sir,

WITH reference to the message from the Sultan of Morocco, conveyed to your Excellency by the Moorish Ambassador at Berlin, as reported in your telegram No. 7 of this day's date, I have to state to your Excellency that compensation has been demanded from His Shereefian Majesty for the outrage committed on the Cape Juby Company.

Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that until a satisfactory settlement of that question has been arrived at, the proposed Moorish Mission to the Queen would be inopportune.

I have this day communicated the substance of the foregoing to your Excellency by telegraph.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 28.

Mr. Rolleston to Foreign Office.—(Received February 12.)

St. George's Club, Hanover Square, February 9, 1889.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that about April or May, in 1885, whilst I was residing at Tangier, several natives of the district asked my friendly assistance in bringing before Sir John Drummond Hay (who was then acting as Consul-General for Austria-Hungary) some complaints that they desired to make against the Austrian Vice-Consular Agent, Dr. Maximilian Schmidl. At Sir John Hay's desire I introduced the complainants to his Excellency in the office of the British Legation. Sir John Hay heard the complaints, and on the 22nd July, 1885, entered upon an investigation. An action for libel is now pending against me and one Michael Joseph Pitman in the Supreme Court of Gibraltar at the suit of Dr. Maximilian Schmidl in respect of a telegraphic Report of complaints against him which he alleges to be a false and libellous one, and attributes to me. It is necessary for the purpose of my defence that I should have access to the official record of the proceedings against Dr. Schmidl held before Sir John Drummond Hay, and that such record should be produced in Court at the trial. I have been informed by Sir John Drummond Hay that on his ceasing to be Consul-General for Austria-Hungary he handed over to the present Consul-General, Paul Reglia von Ohmucevic, the Minutes of the proceedings against Dr. Schmidl, and that a Report of the charges against Dr. Schmidl and of the proceedings thereon was transmitted by Sir John Drummond Hay to the Foreign Office at Vienna.

I should, therefore, feel very much obliged if you would be kind enough to obtain for me a copy of the charges against Dr. Schmidl, and of the Report of Sir John Drummond Hay thereon, sent by him to Vienna, in order to enable me to prepare my defence. And I should also be much obliged if you could procure the Foreign Office at Vienna to send an instruction to their Consul-General at Tangier to arrange for the production, at the trial of the action in Gibraltar, of all the original papers relating to the charges against Dr. Schmidl, and the investigation before Sir John Drummond Hay, which were handed over by him to the present Consul-General of Austria-Hungary at Tangier.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES ROLLESTON.

No. 29.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 13.)

(No. 10.) *Tangier, February* 6, 1889.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report that M. J. Patenôtre, who has succeeded the late M. Féraud as French Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for Morocco, arrived at Tangier in the French Government aviso "D'Estries" on the 29th ultimo, having travelled viâ Algiers, where he spent a few days.

The customary salutes were fired by the "d'Estrées" and the town batteries, and M. Patenôtre was received on landing by the Moorish Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, Hadj Mohammed Torres, and by the Governor of the town, with a guard of honour.

On the following day the remains of the late M. Féraud were embarked on the "d'Estrées" under a simultaneous salute from the vessel and the town batteries, M. Patenôtre, with all the members of the French Legation, and the foreign Representatives, with their respective staffs, accompanying the body to the beach.

The "d'Estrées" sailed on the 31st ultimo for Toulon.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 30.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 13.)

(No. 11.) *Tangier, February* 6, 1889.

My Lord,

WITH reference to Sir William Kirby Green's despatch No. 143 of the 16th December, I have the honour to report that M. Gentile, First Dragoman to the Italian Legation, returned on the 3rd instant from the Moorish Court at Fez, where he had been since the beginning of December.

I understand that the Sultan was apparently in good health when M. Gentile left.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 31.

Intelligence Division to Foreign Office.—(Received February 14.)

THE Director of Military Intelligence presents his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and, with reference to reports which have appeared in the newspapers as to a Spanish Military Mission to Morocco, as noted below, will be much obliged if further particulars can be procured as to the proceedings of the Mission, with, if possible, copies of the surveys on which it is said to be engaged.

Intelligence Division, 18, *Queen Anne's Gate,*
February 13, 1889.

Inclosure in No. 31.

SPANISH MISSION TO MOROCCO.

Extract from the "Temps" of August 21, 1888.

Telegram from Madrid:—

"A Spanish Military Mission has left Tetuan for Fez and Mequinez. It is to travel in the interior of Morocco."

Extract from the "Gibraltar Chronicle" of January 19, 1889.

According to news from Tangier, the Spanish Military Mission to Morocco has arrived at Mequinez, where it is engaged in topographical labours. When these are finished it will go to Fez and begin its work there.

No. 32.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received February* 14, 5·55 P.M.)

(No. 3. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Tangier, February* 14, 1889, 11·40 A.M.

WITH reference to your Lordship's two telegrams of yesterday,* it would be a matter of considerable regret if the Moorish Government were allowed to entertain for a single moment the idea that they may secure the intervention of the German or any other Government in the matter of the Cape Juby outrage. Such a belief could only result in endless delays and subterfuges on their part.

Moreover, it is well to mention that the Moorish Ambassadors are incapable of any initiative, and that the prime mover in all matters emanating from them would be the Interpreter of the German Legation here, who is now in attendance on them. M. Mannour Melpaleh is a Syrian Christian, of Beyrout, of notorious proclivities for intrigue. When arrived in this country he was entirely devoid of all fortune, and has since become a man of substance. He has become a *persona grata* with the Moors by teaching them how not to do things, and has interests of his own to pursue. (See Inclosure 2 in my despatch No. 102 of the 21st August last.)

I would venture to recall to your Lordship's mind that the first refusal of Her Majesty's Government to receive a Moorish Embassy originated in my predecessor's time, owing to the failure of the Sultan to accept the suggested remodelling of our Commercial Treaty with Morocco, a course which was also followed by the German Government. (See my predecessor's despatch No. 47 of the 10th June, and your despatch No. 24 of June 1885, and in my despatch No. 102 of the 27th September, 1887.)

No cloud need weigh on the Sultan's mind, as His Majesty was made aware that the Queen would accept, with every mark of consideration, His Majesty's gifts on his proposed visit last autumn to Tangier.

I cannot refrain from pointing out to your Lordship the present inopportune and unwise attempt made by the Sultan of conveying his message to your Lordship by the mouth of the chief Moorish Ambassador, whom the Sultan is well aware to have been from old times a person opposed to British interests, and constantly at variance with the British officials. The second functionary, on the contrary, is a man worthy of all respect.

May I state that I do not consider it an altogether unnecessary precaution that this Legation should be charged to convey to the Sultan the exact terms of your Lordship's answer to the messages received from His Majesty's functionaries?

No. 33.

North West Africa Company to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received February* 15.)

132, *Cheapside, London, February* 14, 1889.

My Lord,

I BEG to refer your Lordship to my letter of the 2nd August, 1888, and to the "Statement of Claim" against the Sultan of Morocco, accompanying same in respect to the loss sustained by this Company in consequence of his unprovoked and wrongful interference with our rights and privileges.

I have been informed that within the last few weeks the soldiers of the Sultan have been withdrawn beyond the Wad Draa, and that the natives of the country are visiting our station at Cape Juby, for the purposes of trade.

Several of the Chiefs have expressed an earnest desire to our managers that renewed trade relations should be opened with them, thereby confirming the evidence which I have previously had the honour of submitting to your Lordship, that for three years last past we have sustained continuous loss by the action of the Sultan of Morocco.

* Repeating Nos. 24 and 26.

The widow of our late manager who was murdered by the Sultan's soldiers at Cape Juby in March last, and the other sufferers in that outrage, are urging the Company to press their claims for settlement.

I trust that your Lordship will require that that reparation shall be made to this Company, which has been demanded, with as little delay as the circumstances warrant, and that we may be secured against further molestation.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JOSEPH C. LEE, *Chairman.*

No. 34.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received February* 15, 6 P.M.)

(No. 4.)
(Telegraphic.) *Tangier, February* 15, 1889, 4·40 P.M.

A PORTION of the telegraph cable being worn out, the Eastern Telegraph Company brought a new length to replace it, but the Moorish authorities refused to allow it to pass. The "Electra" arrived last night to lay the new piece of cable in the same manner as the original cable was laid two years ago, but on their proceeding to do so this morning a body of soldiers under the command of the Lieutenant-Governor stopped the work.

Minister for Foreign Affairs informs me that orders have been received from the Sultan to prevent the work by force if necessary.

The work contemplated was merely of the nature of repairs that are imperatively necessary for the working of the cable, and the Company informs me that if not carried out the telegraphic communication may be cut off at any moment, and, unless a new piece of cable is laid, the stoppage of communication would become permanent.

I am persuaded that application to the Sultan for permission would be mere waste of time, as His Majesty has never ceased to demand the removal of the cable. I would therefore venture to suggest that some vessels of Channel Squadron at present in this neighbourhood be ordered to Tangier, and that the Sultan be informed that the cable will be laid during their presence unless within stated time His Majesty's permission is received.

The opposition of the Sultan is doubtless strengthened by advice received from the Spanish Minister. The matter, therefore, would be facilitated if a very strong reprimand were administered to my Spanish colleague, accompanied by instructions to inform the Sultan that the Spanish Government does not approve of His Majesty's present action.

No. 35.

The Eastern Telegraph Company to Foreign Office.—(*Received February* 15.)

Dear Sir Julian, 42, *Parliament Street, London, February* 15, 1889.

I HAVE just received the following telegram from the ship:—

"*Tangier.*

"Advised by Consul take no more active steps. Stop, as he can do no more good now. Leaving for Gibraltar, and proceed with repairs in the morning. Electrician remains."

The repairs referred to are close to Gibraltar, so that ship will be in the neighbourhood for some few days.

I have just received another telegram in reply to my question:—

"We are in telegraphic communication with Tangier; the trouble is therefore a refusal to permit us to repair our cable laid in the sand from the landing-place to the office."

Yours very truly,
(Signed) JAMES ANDERSON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 35.

Mr. De Santy to Sir James Anderson.

Gibraltar, February 15, 1889.

(Telegraphic.)

WHITE says Moorish Minister received instructions from Sultan yesterday to use force if necessary.

Sir Kirby now telegraphing Lord Salisbury for instructions. Wants us strengthen his hands by Chairman asking him to make simultaneous representation Home Office of importance of work being carried to a conclusion.

This request unofficial.

Inclosure 2 in No. 35.

Mr. Pattison to Sir James Anderson.

Tangier, February 15, 1889.

(Telegraphic.)

LANDED mile and a-half type D during night on beach.

Workmen prevented trenching it in this morning by authorities on shore.

Cable now guarded by mounted force.

Have interviewed Minister.

We test their force this afternoon.

If they oppose us, Government will be applied to.

No. 36.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received February* 16.)

(No. 12.)

Tangier, February 7, 1889.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that a portion of the Channel Squadron, consisting of Her Majesty's ships "Northumberland," "Agincourt," and "Monarch," arrived in this bay at 2 p.m. on the 5th instant, and exchanged salutes with the town.

Vice-Admiral Baird and Rear-Admiral D'Arcy Irvine, with their respective Flag-Lieutenants, landed yesterday morning at 10 o'clock under a salute from the town batteries, M. de Vismes de Ponthieu, the assistant, and myself meeting them on the pier. The Deputy-Governor of the town, with a guard of honour, received the Admirals at the Custom-house and accompanied us to the Governor's residence.

After a short visit to the Governor, the Admiral's called upon the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, Hadj Muhammed Torres, and then repaired to this Legation, where they received the return visits of these officials, who had been informed that as the sea was somewhat rough and the vessels lying at a distance from the shore, they would be excused from returning the visits on board.

When the Governor and Hadj Muhammed Torres left the Legation on the conclusion of their visit, a signal was made to the "Northumberland," which fired a salute of fifteen guns.

The squadron left at 6 p.m. yesterday.

The visit of these vessels to Moorish waters (they had visited Tetuan before coming here) will have produced a very salutary effect in this country, where the people, officials as well as individuals, are apt to estimate the power of foreign nations by what they see, and whereas Tangier is frequently visited by foreign ships of war, it is many years since a British vessel of any size has been seen here.

Sir William Kirby Green was much gratified when the arrival of the squadron was reported to him, as he observed that he had on several occasions expressed to your Lordship a wish that a British fleet should visit Tangier.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 37.

Foreign Office to Sir J. Drummond Hay.

Foreign Office, February 16, 1889.

Sir,

WITH reference to your despatch No. 63 of the 6th August, 1885, respecting the proceedings of Dr. Schmidl, who at that time held the post of unpaid Commercial Consul for Austria-Hungary at Tangier, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter from Mr. C. Rolleston respecting an action for libel now pending against him, at the instance of Dr. Maximilian Schimdl, in the Supreme Court of Gibraltar.*

I am to add that before taking any action in this matter Lord Salisbury would be much obliged if you would furnish him with any observations which you may wish to offer upon the case.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 38.

Sir E. Malet to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received February* 18.)

(No. 63. Confidential.)

Berlin, February 14, 1889.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my telegram No. 7 of the 11th and to your Lordship's telegram No. 8 of the same date, on the subject of the desire of the Sultan of Morocco to send an Embassy to England, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I saw the Moorish Ambassador to-day, and that I said to his Excellency that, as he was no doubt aware, a difficulty had arisen between Her Majesty's Government and the Sultan of Morocco on account of events which had occurred at Cape Juby, when an Englishman had been murdered and others seriously wounded; that in consequence Her Majesty's Government had demanded compensation for the widow and the wounded men, but that up to the present time no compensation had been given. Your Lordship therefore desired me to say that an offer on the part of the Sultan to send an Ambassador to the Queen would at present be inopportune, as it had no chance of being entertained until that question was settled satisfactorily.

I went on to say that although no absolute pledge could at present be given on the subject, I was authorized te hold out the hope that were the Sultan to renew his proposal after compensation had been paid, it might be favourably entertained.

The Ambassador thanked me for the communication, and dwelt upon the desire of the Sultan to do justice in all cases brought before him. He felt sure that if there had been delay in settling this affair, it was due to the dilatoriness of subordinates, and not to the Sultan. He would speak to His Majesty immediately on his return, and inform him of your Lordship's answer.

The Embassy leaves Berlin on Sunday next for Essen to visit the Krupp ironworks, and then goes on to Genoa to embark for Tangier.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 39.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received February* 19.)

(No. 13. Ext 2.)

Tangier, February 9, 1889.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that in pursuance of the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch No. 8, Confidential, of the 19th ultimo, having ascertained that the amount of the indemnity paid by the Moorish Government for the death of Commandant Schmitt was 20,000 dollars, I have to-day communicated to Hadj Mohammed Torres your Lordship's demand for the payment of 25,000 dollars to meet the entire claim of the personal sufferers by the Cape Juby outrage. His Excellency had previously made known to me the Sultan's readiness to pay 20,000 dollars in discharge of the said claim.

The above has been communicated to your Lordship by telegram.

I have the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's information, a Memorandum of the verbal message which I caused to be conveyed to Hadj Mohammed Torres, and a

* No. 28.

translation of the letter, which I subsequently addressed to the Moorish Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, on the same subject.

Your Lordship will understand that it was a matter of great importance that I should not allow this Government to avail themselves of my illness as a pretext for procrastination in the settlement of this important question.

The necessity with Orientals of always showing signs of vitality cannot be overrated.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 39.

Instructions by Sir W. K. Green to Mr. de Vismes de Ponthieu.

ON the receipt of these instructions you will proceed to Cid-el-Hadj Mohammed Torres and read them out to him, stating that his Excellency is at liberty to have your words transcribed by his Secretary, in order that there should hereafter be no misunderstanding on the subject. You will state to the Minister that Sir William Kirby Green is desirous of knowing whether his Excellency has as yet received any reply from the Shereefian Court concerning the suggested settlement of the claims for compensation in the matter of the Cape Juby outrage. You will state to him that Sir William's untoward indisposition will not be accepted as any valid reason for not settling the matter, but, on the contrary, further delay will be regarded as an indisposition on the part of the Sultan to do in the case of a British subject the justice which was not for a moment denied when the claim of a French subject for compensation was put forward.

Hadj Mohammed Torres has had visible proofs in the Bay of Tangier within the last few days that Her Majesty's Government are not altogether oblivious of the existence of Morocco or its affairs.

If the Minister gives you no satisfactory answer, you may suggest to him that he would do well to communicate this message by special courier to the Sultan.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Tangier, February 8, 1889.

Inclosure 2 in No. 39.

Sir W. K. Green to Hadj Mohammad Torres.

(Translation.) 9 *Jumadi II*, 1306 (*February* 9, 1889).

(After compliments.)

I YESTERDAY encharged my assistant, M. de Vismes de Ponthieu, to convey to your Excellency a message from me, inquiring whether you had yet received an answer from His Shereefian Majesty on the matter of the compensations to be paid to the sufferers by the Capé Juby outrage. M. de Vismes de Ponthieu brought with him a written Memorandum of the language which I had instructed him to hold to your Excellency, and suggested that your Secretary should take it down in Arabic, and that it be communicated to His Shereefian Majesty by special courier.

M. de Vismes de Ponthieu has communicated to me your Excellency's answer, that the Sultan had instructed you to express His Majesty's willingness to pay the sum of 20,000 dollars in satisfaction of the entire claim of the sufferers by the aforesaid outrage, and that you requested me to communicate to you the aforesaid message in writing.

I have now to inform your Excellency that I have communicated to Her Majesty's Government the hope heretofore expressed by your Excellency, that 20,000 dollars would be deemed sufficient to meet the joint claims of Mrs. Morris and Messrs. Randleson and Sommers, and that I have in answer received instructions from His Shereefian Majesty's Government to abide by the demand put forward in my last interview with your Excellency, and to insist on the payment of 20,000 dollars for Mrs. Morris alone, and 5,000 dollars for the two wounded men, making in all 25,000 dollars, and this His Majesty's Government has only agreed to on the understanding that 20,000 dollars is the same amount as was paid to the family of the French officer who was murdered in the Zemmour country.

I yesterday caused to be stated to you, that my present untoward indisposition will not under any circumstances be looked upon as a valid reason for putting off the settlement of this grave matter, but, on the contrary, any further delay will be reluctantly regarded as a proof of the Sultan's indisposition to do as prompt justice in

the case of a British subject as was done when a claim of the like nature was brought forward by a French subject.

Your Excellency has had visible proofs within the last few days in the Bay of Tangier, that Her Majesty's Government are not altogether oblivious of Morocco or its affairs.

I have, in conclusion, to recommend your Excellency to forward this communication to the Shereefian Court by special courier without delay, as otherwise I am authorized to make a much stronger communication to the Sultan. Peace.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 40.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 5.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, February* 20, 1889, 4·30 P.M.

YOUR telegram No. 3 of 14th instant.

Communicate to Sultan, as you suggest, terms of my telegram No. 8 to Sir E. Malet.

I concur that Moorish Government should not be allowed to suppose that they can secure intervention of any other Government in Cape Juby question.

No. 41.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir Clare Ford.**

(No. 19.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, February* 20, 1889.

I TRANSMIT herewith copy of a letter from the Director of Military Intelligence asking for particulars respecting a Spanish Military Mission to Morocco, as reported in the accompanying extracts from "Le Temps" and the "Gibraltar Chronicle," and I have to request your Excellency to obtain and report to me any information which may be procurable on the subject.†

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 42.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 13. Ext. 5.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, February* 20, 1889.

I HAVE received your telegram No. 3 of the 20th instant, and I authorize you to communicate to the Sultan of Morocco, as you suggest, the terms of my telegraphic instructions of the 11th instant to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin in regard to the dispatch of a Moorish Mission to this country.

I concur in the opinion that you express, that the Moorish Government should not be permitted to suppose that they are able to secure the intervention, in the Cape Juby question, of any other Government.

The substance of the foregoing has this day been communicated to you by telegraph.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 43.

Foreign Office to North West Africa Company.

Sir, *Foreign Office, February* 20, 1889.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant in regard to your claims against the Sultan of Morocco, and I am to state to you that a copy of it will be communicated to Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier, who is urgently pressing the claim on the Moorish Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

---

* Also to Sir W. K. Green (No. 14). † No. 31.

No. 44.

Memorandum by Mr. Warburton on the Gibraltar-Tangier Cable.

Sir J. Drummond Hay, No. 32, Commercial, December 6, 1884.

THE negotiations had been going on for several years, but were suspended in 1875. In that year Sir J. Drummond Hay, on his visit to the Moorish Court, had received from the Sultan certain conditions on which His Highness would consent to the laying of the cable. These conditions are stated in the inclosures to his despatch No. 32, Commercial, of the 6th December, 1884, but they would appear not to have been formally agreed to at the time. In that despatch he refers to the previous negotiations, and reminds the Secretary of State that the negotiations of 1875 had been suspended because no English Company could be found to lay the cable on the restrictive conditions imposed. In the end of 1884, however, owing to the Eastern Telegraph Company expressing their willingness to lay the cable on the conditions of 1875, the negotiations were renewed.

Ditto, No. 3, Commercial, January 22, 1885.

In the same despatch Sir J. Drummond Hay reported the steps he was taking, and in a subsequent one (No. 3, Commercial, of the 22nd January, 1885) he reported that the Sultan had raised an objection to the English Company laying the cable without formal assurances from all the foreign Representatives that the conditions of 1875 were accepted.

His Highness being apparently afraid that if an English Company obtained the grant, some other foreign Representative or Representatives would insist on a Concession for laying wires into the interior, he also reported his further negotiations in the matter.

Dittto, No. 16, Commercial, April 18, 1885.

In a despatch of the 16th April, 1885 (No. 16, Commercial), Sir J. Drummond Hay sends a communication from the Moorish Minister, in which he says that the Sultan "*will not grant permission for the cable to be laid unless* all the foreign Representatives declare that they accept the conditions specified" by His Highness in 1875.

The progress of the negotiations are reported in several despatches: No. 17, Commercial, of the 5th January, 1885; No. 36, Commercial, of the 10th December, 1885; No. 7, Commercial, of the 19th January, 1886; No. 14, Commercial, of the 30th March, 1886.

Mr. W. K. Green, No. 71, November 10, 1886.

Mr. Kirby Green shortly after his arrival at Tangiers reported on the position of the question (No. 71, 10th November, 1886). In this despatch he says he had ascertained that "Sir J. D. Hay had been enabled to comply fully with all the requirements of the Moorish Government," but that that Government had "maintained a studied silence." He therefore "*deemed it best to proceed on the principle that their silence must be interpreted as an act of acquiescence* on the part of the Moorish Government in the laying of the cable," and he suggested that the "Eastern Telegraph Company should be informed that they were at liberty to proceed with" the laying of the cable.

In this despatch he sent a copy of a note he had addressed to the Moorish Government, in which he says that steps will shortly be taken to lay the cable, "every preliminary having been duly fulfilled by my predecessor."

Ditto, No. 5, Commercial, February 4, 1887.

On the 4th February, 1887 (No. 5, Commercial), in reporting the successful laying of the cable on the 20th January, says: "Both the Moorish Commissioner for Foreign Affairs and the Basha of Tangier made representations to me against what was being done. On explaining to them, however, that the matter was one which had been in due course brought by me under the notice of Her Majesty's Government, they abstained from further interference."

Ditto, No. 57, May 10, 1887.

In a long despatch (No. 57, 10th May, 1887) reporting his proceedings subsequently to the landing of the cable, Mr. Green recites the way in which he had been able to acquire the Sultan's final consent thereto. He says: "It is to your Lordship's knowledge that the said telegraph was laid *on the assumption that the Moorish Government had come to an end of its objections*," and he proceeds to state the grounds on which he considered this assumption was just.

But neither the Moorish Government nor the Sultan have ever admitted having given consent.

A demand was made for its removal, and in his report of his visit to the Moorish Court, Mr. Green says, in giving an account of his interview with the Sultan: "His Majesty stubbornly maintained that the cable must be removed, as it had been landed on Moorish soil without his permission," and "laid special stress on the arbitrary manner in which it was landed."

In a subsequent interview, Mr. Green proposed to His Majesty that the office should be closed for eight days, if a formal permission were given for its final and permanent establishment.

Mr. W. K. Green, No. 91, August 29, 1887.

In a later despatch (No. 91, 29th August, 1887) Mr. Green reported that the Minister had informed him that he had received the Sultan's orders to consider the establishment of the cable as having been carried out in accordance with the original engagements entered into with Sir J. Drummond Hay, and not to go through the formality which Mr. Green had proposed.

J. W. W.

February 21, 1889.

Sir W. K. Green, No. 96, Confidential, September 7, 1887.

On the 6th September, 1887, the Moorish Acting Commissioner for Foreign Affairs called on Sir W. Kirby Green, and handed to him a letter from the Sultan addressed to the Acting Commissioner, and demanding the removal of the cable.

On being reminded of the arrangement come to a few days before, the Acting Commissioner denied that he had ever spoken to Sir W. Kirby Green about the cable. The Sultan's letter is treated by Sir W. K. Green as deficient in the terms of courtesy which should have been used in it.

The Sultan's letter states that the conditions laid down have not been complied with, and that the last document purporting to show that such was the case had been returned to Sir J. D. Hay, with an intimation that the required conditions were still unfulfilled. Sir W. K. Green states that this communication was never received.

Margin of Sultan's letter.

Sir W. K. Green was thereupon instructed to inform the Moorish Government that his action was entirely approved, and that he was awaiting instructions as to the reply that should be made to the Sultan's letter.

To Sir W. K. Green, October 7, 1887.

Sir W. K. Green's draft answer was considerably softened down here.

Ditto, No. 30, Commercial, December 9, 1887.

The reply, as finally settled, informed the Moorish Government that Her Majesty's Government considered the cable question as closed, and as one that could not be reopened. The reasons would be found in the British note of the 28th April, 1887.* Her Majesty's Government were surprised that the arrangement come to at Morocco should thus be left quite unnoticed. The demand for the removal of the cable was inconsistent with that arrangement. Her Majesty's Government expected that no further demand for removal would be made—a demand which in itself, and especially in the manner of its communication, was not calculated to improve relations between the two countries.

H. F.

February 25, 1889.

No. 45.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 59.)

Foreign Office, February 21, 1889.

Sir,

I HAVE received your despatch No. 63, Confidential, of the 14th instant, and I have to convey to your Excellency my approval of the language that you used to the Moorish Ambassador, as reported therein, in regard to the proposed Moorish Mission to this country. ..

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 46.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 23.)

(No. 14. Confidential. Ext. 3.)

Tangier, February 13, 1889.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of two telegrams from your Lordship, dated yesterday.

I venture here to repeat my conviction, that it would be most unadvisable that

* See notice of Sir W. K. Green's No. 57 of May 10, 1887, in this Memorandum.

the Moors should be allowed, even for one moment, to nurture a hope of being able to obtain the intervention of the German or of any other foreign Government in the settlement of the claims arising out of the Cape Juby outrage. The only result of their entertaining such an idea would be endless delays and subterfuges on their part.

I think it right to call your Lordship's attention to the fact that the Moorish Ambassador, and the functionaries accompanying him, must be regarded as incapable of any initiative, and that any move they may make is in all probability inspired by the interpreter of the German Legation at this place, M. Mansour Melhameh, who accompanies them. This gentleman is a Christian Syrian and a native of Beyrouth, and is well known for his proneness to intrigue. Though on his arrival here he possessed no private means, he is now regarded as a man of substance. He has ingratiated himself with the Moorish authorities by teaching them how to avoid doing things, and has also personal interests to further (see Inclosure 2 in my despatch No. 102 of the 21st August last).

I beg to remind your Lordship that the first occasion on which Her Majesty's Government declined to receive an Embassy from the Sultan was during my predecessor's time, and that the motive of that refusal was the failure of His Shereefian Majesty to accept the suggested remodelling of the Commercial Convention between Great Britain and Morocco. (*Vide* my predecessor's despatch No. 47 of the 10th June, 1885, and your Lordship's despatch No. 30 of the 24th June, 1885.) A similar course was followed shortly afterwards by the German Government. (See my despatch No. 102 of the 27th September, 1887.)

There is no reason why a cloud should weigh on His Majesty's mind, for at the time of his proposed visit to Tangier during last autumn the Sultan was made aware that the Queen would accept his gifts with every mark of consideration.

I cannot refrain from pointing out to your Lordship the inopportuneness and injudiciousness underlying the present steps taken by the Sultan for conveying to your Lordship a message through Sir Edward Malet, in the selection as his mouthpiece for this purpose of the Chief Moorish Ambassador now at Berlin, whom His Majesty must know to have been from old times a person opposed to British interests, and constantly at variance with the British officials. The second in rank of the Moorish functionaries composing the mission to Germany is, on the contrary, a man worthy of every respect.

I venture further to suggest, as a not altogether unnecessary precaution, that your Lordship should cause the exact terms of the answer given to the Moorish Ambassador's messages to be conveyed to His Shereefian Majesty through the medium of this Legation.

The substance of the above has been communicated to your Lordship by telegram.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 47.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received February* 23.)

(No. 15.) *Tangier, February* 14, 1889.

My Lord,

I YESTERDAY had the honour to receive your Lordship's despatch No. 11, with print "North Africa," section No. 490, in which I read with great interest Sir Clare Ford's despatch, with an account of the Marquis Vega de Armijo's views as to the policy pursued here by my colleague, Señor Diosdado, and the précis in the same sense of an article which has recently appeared in the "Imparcial."

I trust your Lordship will permit me to point out in this rather brief manner some observations which have occurred to me on the subject, and which the state of my health prevents me from developing at greater length.

Señor Diosdado is taken to task for not having secured for Spanish enterprise the establishment of a submarine cable between Morocco and Europe, or the building of a port, or the establishment of a small-arms manufactory.

With regard to the first, I have only to say that if the Spanish Government had, in the remotest manner, allowed its wish to be known to be the immediate originator of such an undertaking, no opposition would have been encountered by it on the part of the British Representative.

I have no knowledge whatever of the asserted concession to France of harbour works at Tangier, nor do I believe that the small-arms factory is likely to injure or compete with in the slightest way the manufacture of small-arms in Spain. In fact, I believe it is certain that the arms that will be produced in the said factory under Italian supervision will cost the Sultan at least three or four times as much as would purchase the same articles in the markets of Europe.

I think it would be most desirable that the Spanish Government should be called upon to specify the public works for the progress and development of this country, such as roads, bridges, &c., which are to be introduced here under the Spanish ægis, in order that it might be assured that it would meet with the warmest and most unqualified support from Her Majesty's Representative for the purpose of inducing the Shereefian Government to fall in with these wishes.

By a reference to my despatch No. 146 of the 23rd December, 1887, concerning the wish of certain Belgian manufacturers to tempt the Sultan to endow his country with railways, and French opposition to such schemes, your Lordship will observe the grounds upon which I secured for the Belgian Minister a favourable reception at the Shereefian Court of himself and his projects.

It is only a few days ago that I received a letter from my late colleague, Baron Whetnell, attributing all the success he had met with in that direction at the Court to the support I had afforded him, and renewing to me his thanks for it.

I think it would be well to let the Spanish Government understand that instead of looking upon the British Representative as an opponent of its projects, it ought to regard him as a supporter of them in the sense I have indicated in my despatch regarding the Belgian railway schemes.

In view of the support which we are prepared to extend to Spanish enterprise here, I venture to suggest that it would be opportune to invite the Spanish Government to treat British enterprise and capital in this respect with a certain amount of reciprocity, and to abandon its recent methods of opposing and interfering with every effort made by Englishmen to put to profit the natural resources of this country.

The Spanish Government ought to bear in mind that they have established a telephone at Tangier without any Shereefian authority, and without any opposition from British or other foreign quarters. This useful undertaking having proved sterile has been solely due to the incapacity of the Administration which is carried on quite on Spanish lines. Nor should the Spanish Government forget the loyal support which has been extended to it in the matter of the mail-lines recently established between Cadiz and Tangier by the British officials and public.

If Señor Diosdado could only bring himself to understand that helping this country on towards progress does not mean undermining its vitality, I am persuaded that he would abandon the malevolent attitude observed by him towards British interests.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 48.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received February* 23.)

(No. 17.) *Tangier, February* 16, 1889.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my telegram No. 4 of yesterday's date, I think it my duty to place before your Lordship the full particulars of the opposition of the Moorish authorities to the repairing of the telegraphic cable connecting this place with Gibraltar.

On the 25th instant the Superintendent of the Telegraph Office called on me, and informed me that the trench line laid two years ago being now decayed, a new piece of cable had been sent to replace it, but, as this cable was about a mile and a-half in length, it would be difficult to pass it through the narrow and tortuous streets of the town, and he therefore requested me to obtain permission from the competent officials to convey the cable to the required spot by sea instead of through the town, the cable being of course previously dutied at the Custom-house.

Considering this a reasonable request, I applied for the required permission, first to the Administrators of Customs, and then to the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, Hadj Muhammad Torres, but with equal unsuccess in each case.

In view of this refusal, and as the importance of laying the cable promptly precluded an application to the Court, the cable was landed at the Custom-house, and the Administrators were requested to duty it. Here a fresh difficulty arose, the Customs officers stating that it was an article of merchandize they were not acquainted with, and that they were therefore unable to assess the duty.

They were then informed that the value of the cable was 75*l.*, and that a declaration to this effect would be made, if required, and 7*l.* 10*s.* was tendered as duty.

Upon this the Customs officials changed their ground, and declared that as "cable" was not mentioned in the Commercial Treaty, they could not assume the responsibility of passing it without superior orders.

On the 6th instant Her Majesty's Consul, Mr. White, called upon the Administrators of Customs, and pointed out to them that, by the terms of the IInd and VIth Articles of the Commercial Convention, British subjects are entitled to introduce into the country all goods or merchandize not expressly prohibited in Article II, and that they were therefore assuming a grave responsibility in thus refusing to pass this cable. The Administrators, however, remained firm in their refusal.

Mr. White then called upon Hadj Muhammad Torres, and held similar language to him, explaining further that there was no question of laying a new cable, but merely of repairing that already in existence.

Hadj Muhammad Torres replied that the matter was one for the Customs officials, and that he could not interfere.

Mr. White now addressed a letter to the Administrators of Customs, repeating to them the arguments he had already used, and requesting them to pass the cable without further delay.

I have the honour to inclose translation of the reply of the Administrators of Customs, who state that, as the Sultan has never entirely sanctioned the existence of the telegraph, they could not pass this cable without superior orders, and in a further interview Mr. White had with one of the Administrators, the latter begged him to again apply to Hadj Muhammad Torres.

On the 9th instant Mr. White received a letter from the Telegraph Office, stating that it was of great importance that the cable should be repaired without loss of time. He thereupon addressed a letter to Hadj Muhammad Torres, inclosing copies of his letter to the Administrators of Customs, and of their reply, and repeating his assurance that the piece of new cable was required merely for repairing the existing cable, and requesting him to give the Administrators the required instructions.

Hadj Muhammad Torres, however, replied in the same sense as the Administrators had done.

Finding that all applications to the local authorities were met with the same malevolent opposition, the Telegraph Company resolved to take advantage of the presence of the "Electra" at Gibraltar to repair the cable in the same manner as they had laid it two years ago, viz., to proceed to repair it without more ado. (See despatch No. 5, Commercial, of the 4th February, 1887.)

Consequently, on the night of the 14th instant, the "Electra" arrived here, and on the following morning landed a piece of cable to replace the old one; but before the cable could be laid along the trenches, a body of soldiers, mounted and on foot, under command of the Lieutenant-Governor, appeared on the spot and surrounded the cable. Not wishing to be engaged in any conflict, the Company's employés desisted from their work, and came in to report the matter.

Once again Mr. White called on Hadj Muhammad Torres, who informed him that orders had been received from the Sultan to prevent the repair of the cable, and to use force, if necessary, for that object.

In view of this declaration, the Company were recommended to take no further steps in the matter for the present, and I reported the occurrences to your Lordship in the telegram I had the honour to address to you yesterday.

A body of troops is at present encamped near the cable, and, as I learn from a letter received from the telegraph office, their Moorish foreman has been seized and cast into prison heavily laden with irons, for having assisted in landing the cable from the "Electra." If this unfortunate man is not rescued from the Moorish authorities, he will certainly be most cruelly punished and probably never emerge from prison alive: there is, therefore, but too good reason for the Company's apprehensions that this act of terrorism, if not checked, will deprive them for the future of the possibility of obtaining native labour.

As your Lordship is aware, the Sultan has always opposed the connection of his country with the rest of the world by telegraphic cable, and having found that Her

Majesty's Government was not disposed to agree to his request for its removal, he has evidently resolved to cause its removal or destruction by preventing its repair, and in this resolve he has doubtless been strengthened by advice received from my Spanish colleague, who has ever been as opposed to the cable as the Sultan himself.

To permit the Sultan to cut off his country from telegraphic communication with the rest of the world would only be abetting His Majesty in his foolish endeavours to place himself before the civilized world as an impracticable Sovereign over a country of considerable importance to its neighbours, whilst, on the contrary, forcing His Majesty's hands to do what is right would be only strengthening his political position.

In my above-mentioned telegram, I ventured to suggest to your Lordship that some vessels of the Channel Squadron, at present at Gibraltar, be ordered to Tangier, and that the Sultan be informed that, unless within a certain time His Majesty grants the required permission, the repairs will be effected in the absence of such permission whilst the vessels are in the bay.

In making this suggestion, I do not indicate that any force other than moral be used, nor would it be necessary, for it would be sufficient to show that Her Majesty's Government were resolved not to be overcome by the Sultan's opposition in this matter. The immense development which telegraphic communication took the moment the cable was laid will make the suspension of the service all the more disastrous for the good reputation of the Government, which it is so desirable we should maintain.

His Majesty has always been and is still under the impression that in the question of the cable, as in that of the Juby outrage and also in other matters, I have acted on my own responsibility, and have not communicated to your Lordship the letters I have received from the Court: this is further clearly shown by the application recently made to your Lordship through the Moorish Embassy at Berlin and Sir Edward Malet, to receive an Envoy from the Sultan, although they had already preferred the same request through me. (See despatch No. 145 of the 20th December, 1888.)

I therefore venture to express the hope that your Lordship will obtain the necessary orders to the Channel Squadron, and I am convinced that negotiations with the Moorish Government on the Cape Juby and other questions will be very much simplified thereby, whereas, if the Sultan finds that he can successfully oppose Her Majesty's Government in this matter, he will conclude that he can do the same in others, and greater difficulties are sure to arise from such tolerance of his hostile proceedings.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 48.

Mr. White to the Oomana of Tangier.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.)

THE day before yesterday I spoke to you regarding your refusal to duty and pass some iron wire imported by some British subjects, but notwithstanding the arguments I brought forward you persisted in your refusal to allow this wire to pass, on the plea that you supposed it to be for use in the telegraph.

I warned you at the time that you were incurring a very grave responsibility in acting thus, but I think it right, the matter being one of great importance on the question of principle involved, to repeat to you in writing the arguments I then employed.

The commercial intercourse of British subjects with this country is governed by the Commercial Treaty in force, and the authorities of both countries are bound to abide by and put in force the terms of this Treaty.

Now, Article II of this Treaty stipulates that—

"The Sultan of Morocco engages to abolish all monopolies or prohibitions on imported goods, except tobacco, pipes of all kinds used for smoking, opium, sulphur, powder, saltpetre, lead, arms of all kinds, and ammunition of war."

Thus iron wire, even if required for telegraphic purposes, not being included in the preceding list of prohibited goods, may be imported, and the Moorish authorities have not the right to prohibit it. This is made doubly clear by the terms of Article VI, which stipulates:—

"Merchandize or goods, except the articles enumerated in Article II imported by

British subjects in any vessel or from any country, shall not be prohibited in the territories of the Sultan of Morocco."

With the terms of the Treaty thus clearly put before you, I have no doubt that you will no longer hesitate to pass the wire in question, and thus remove the necessity of a very serious complaint being lodged in the proper quarter.

Peace.

(Signed) H. E. WHITE.

7 *Jumadi II*, 1306 (*February* 8, 1889).

Inclosure 2 in No. 48.

The Oomana of Tangier to Sir W. K. Green.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.)

WE have received your letter dated the 8th February, 1889, corresponding to the 7th Jumadi II, in which you repeat to us in writing the language which you had caused to be held verbally to us, demanding the passage of the wire, and we have acquainted ourselves with your Excellency's explanations on the subject, and your indication of the terms of the IInd and VIth Articles of the Commercial Treaty between our two Governments.

We have to inform your Excellency that the provisions of the Treaty are known to us, but that the wire in question being something connected with the telegraph, and as we are aware that the latter has not met with entire sanction, it would not beseem us to give our sanction to anything connected with it, unless in the course of time we should receive an order from our superior authorities or directly from the Shereefian Court, for without that we should bear the responsibility in our own persons. We are convinced that your Excellency is actuated by nothing but good will towards us. Therefore, we earnestly hope that your Excellency will be pleased to accept our excuse. May your Excellency continue in good health.

Peace.

(Signed) MUHAMMAD ABD-UL-MEJID BARGASH.
MUHAMMAD BRISHA.
OTHMAN BEN JELUN.

8 *Jumadi II*, 1306 (*February* 9, 1889).

Inclosure 3 in No. 48.

The Eastern Telegraph Company to Mr. White.

Tangier, February 9, 1889.

Sir,

WITH regard to the telegraph cable belonging to the Eastern Telegraph Company, now lying on the beach by the Custom-house, and which the authorities refuse to pass, although the rightful dues have been tendered, I beg to state, for your information and guidance, that it is very important to the interests of the Company and the public that it should be released without delay, for the following reasons:—

1. The cable has been sent over from Gibraltar to replace a portion of the old trench line, which is much decayed, and in urgent need of repair.

2. If the repair is not effected at once, it is quite within the bounds of possibility that Tangier may at any moment be cut off from telegraphic communication with Europe.

3. Considerable expense has already been incurred by the Company on account of the transport of the cable and preparing of the trench, which latter it will be necessary to fill in again, whether the repair is effected or not.

4. Every day that the cable lies on the beach it depreciates in value.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. ALEX. TAYLOR, *Assistant Manager and Electrician, Gibraltar Station.*

Inclosure 4 in No. 48.

Mr. White to Hadj Muhammad Torres.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.)

I INCLOSE copy of a letter I yesterday addressed the Oomana of this port, and of their reply received this day. You will observe that, notwithstanding my having pointed out to them that by the terms of the Treaty the British subjects are entitled to pass this wire through the Custom-house, and they have no right to stop it, they declare that they require superior orders, and they have referred me to you for such orders.

Under these circumstances, I again apply to your Excellency to give the necessary instructions, and I beg to inform you that grave prejudice will be suffered by the British subjects should any further delay occur in passing this wire, for which prejudice the Moorish Government will be held responsible. The Oomana have already on several occasions passed similar wire and other apparatus appertaining to the telegraph, and there is no reason why they should hesitate to pass this piece of wire, which is destined merely to replace a piece of old wire now worn out, and is not for the purpose of laying a new line. I cannot suppose that, in following their present course, they are under the impression that they will succeed in stopping the working of the cable, or I would assure them that efficient steps would be taken to prevent such an unfortunate result being brought about.

I trust that your Excellency will have the goodness to give the Oomana immediate instructions to pass this wire without further loss of time.

Peace.

(Signed) H. E. WHITE.

8 *Jumadi II*, 1306 (*February* 9, 1889).

Inclosure 5 in No. 48.

Hadj Muhammad Torres to Mr. White.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.)

I have received your letter of the 19th (? 9th) February, 1888 (? 1889), corresponding to the 8th Jumadi II, 1306, inclosing the copy of your letter to the Administrators of the Port of Tangier, demanding the passage (through the Custom-house) of the telegraph cable, as also of their answer formulating their excuse to you for this, for it would not be proper that they should sanction anything belonging to the telegraph which has not been entirely accepted by His Shereefian Majesty. Their excuse is admissible, and I myself also am unable to give my sanction to it before it has met with the complete approbation of the Sultan. As His Shereefian Majesty is near at hand, it is open to your Excellency to refer the matter to him.

Peace.

(Signed) MUHAMMAD TORRES.

9 *Jumadi II*, 1306 (*February* 20 (? 10), 1888 [*sic*]).

Inclosure 6 in No. 48.

The Eastern Telegraph Company to Mr. White.

Tangier, February 16, 1889.

Sir,

IT has come to my knowledge that our Moorish foreman, whom we always employ when we require labourers for work in connection with our cable to Gibraltar, has been arrested, heavily ironed, and put in prison, by the Moorish authorities, for assisting us in our late attempted repair of the cable, an attempt which has, so far, been frustrated by the determined opposition of the said authorities.

The man's sole offence is that he has worked for us, and I beg you will take immediate steps to have him released, as it is intolerable that such a state of things should exist, and, further, unless he is immediately set at liberty, and his freedom from arrest guaranteed, we will find it impossible to obtain Moorish labour in future, as the

labourers will naturally be unwilling to risk imprisonment, and possible ill-treatment, by working for us.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. ALEX TAYLOR.

No. 49.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 24, 10 P.M.)

(No. 5.)
(Telegraphic.) *Tangier, February 24, 1889, 5·36 P.M.*

MY telegram No. 4.

Believing that your Lordship is not prepared to adopt the recommendations contained in above-mentioned telegram, and as I understand the telegraph cable is likely to cease being in workable order from one moment to the other, without the remotest prospect of the Sultan reconsidering his determination to oppose the necessary repair of the cable, I venture humbly to submit to your Lordship's consideration that perhaps His Majesty might be brought to a proper sense of the situation if your Lordship authorized me to address to the Sultan a note couched in firm terms, informing him that Her Majesty's Government will exact an indemnity calculated at rate of 150*l.* per hour from the moment the cable ceases to work through the absence of the repairs of which the Moorish Government has prevented the execution. In my note I would point out the odium that would fall upon the Moorish Government through its unjustifiable action in depriving the public of the inestimable benefit of telegraphic connection with civilized world. I would also give an assurance to the Sultan that there is no foundation whatever for the reports that have reached him through mischievous and designing sources that Eastern Telegraph Company was preparing to lay cables to some of the western ports, where Moorish Government has already made great preparations to resist such landing.

To permit Sultan to deprive us of direct telegraphic communications will surely be considered a commercial, if not political, disaster.

No. 50.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received by telegraph, February 24.)

(No. 21. Ext. 5.)
My Lord, *Tangier, February 24, 1889.*

I HAVE this day had the honour of telegraphing the following to your Lordship:—

With reference to my telegram to your Lordship No. 4 of the 15th instant, I apprehend that possibly your Lordship may not be prepared to adopt the recommendations contained therein. As, on the other hand, there is imminent danger of the cable ceasing to be in workable order, and no prospect whatever that the Sultan may be led to abandon his opposition to the execution of necessary repairs to the cable, I venture humbly to submit to your Lordship's consideration, that it is not impossible that His Majesty might be led to take a more satisfactory view of the situation if I were authorized by your Lordship to address to the Sultan a note, couched in decided terms, to the effect that Her Majesty's Government will hold His Majesty liable to pay to the Eastern Telegraph Company compensation reckoned at the rate of 150*l.* per hour from the instant the cable ceases to work through want of the repairs which the Moorish Government has not allowed to be executed. I would propose that I should point out to the Moorish Government in my note, the odium it will incur by a persistence in its unjustifiable action in depriving the public of so inestimable a boon as telegraphic communication with the outer world, and also that I should give His Shereefian Majesty an assurance that the reports he has received from mischievous and designing sources, that the Eastern Telegraph Company were making preparations to lay cables to some of the western parts of the Empire, to resist which vast preparations have been made, are totally devoid of foundation.

Permit me most respectfully to observe to your Lordship that it would be certainly

considered a commercial, if not a political, disaster, were the Sultan to be permitted to deprive us of our direct telegraphic communication with the world.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 51.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 25.)

(No. 16. Ext. 4.)
My Lord, *Tangier, February 15, 1889.*

I HAVE to-day had the honour of reporting to your Lordship, by telegraph, in the following sense.

The Eastern Telegraph Company, in consequence of a part of their cable connecting Gibraltar with this place having become worn, had sent a new end to Tangier with the object of replacing the piece damaged. The Moorish authorities, however, refused obstinately to let it pass through the Custom-house.

Last night the Eastern Telegraph Company's steam-ship "Electra" arrived here, with the object of laying the piece in question in the manner which had proved successful two years ago, but this morning, just as they were about to accomplish their object, a body of soldiers led by the Lieutenant-Governor marched out to the beach, and put a stop to their proceedings.

On my addressing a representation on this subject to the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, his Excellency informed me that he had received orders from the Sultan to oppose, by force if necessary, the contemplated laying of the fresh end of cable.

The work that was intended to be carried out was only of the nature of repairs, which are imperatively necessary, if the working of the cable is to be continued; and I learn from the Telegraph Company that the telegraphic communications are in imminent danger of being cut off, and that, if the new end is not laid, they will be permanently stopped.

It is my conviction that there would be absolutely no use in applying to the Sultan for the desired permission, for His Majesty has frequently and persistently demanded the removal of the cable.

I therefore take upon myself to suggest that a part of the Channel Squadron now cruizing in this vicinity be sent here, and that I should be empowered to acquaint His Shereefian Majesty that unless permission for laying the piece of cable in question be accorded within a specified period, the cable will be laid during the presence here of Her Majesty's ships.

I have no doubt that the present opposition encountered from His Shereefian Majesty derives its strength in a great measure from advice tendered by my Spanish colleague. I cannot therefore refrain from expressing the opinion to your Lordship, that the matter would be considerably facilitated if a very strong reprimand were addressed to Señor Diosdado, and he were instructed to inform the Sultan that His Majesty's present action is not viewed with approbation by the Spanish Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 52.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 16.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, February 25, 1889.*

I HAVE received your despatch No. 13 of the 9th instant in regard to the Cape Juby case, and I have to convey to you my approval of the verbal communication, as reported therein, that you caused to be conveyed to Hadj Mohammed Torres, the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs, and also of the terms of the letter which you subsequently addressed to his Excellency.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 53.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, February* 25, 1889.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acquaint you that intelligence has been received from Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier to the effect that the Moorish authorities have refused to allow of the repair by the Eastern Telegraph Company's ship "Electra" of the Gibraltar-Tangier telegraph cable, a portion of which has become worn out, and have signified their intention of preventing the work by force, if necessary.

I am therefore to request that in laying this letter before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, you will move their Lordships to give instructions for a ship of war to be dispatched to Tangier to prevent the Moors from interfering with the necessary work of repairing the cable in question.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 54.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 6.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, February* 26, 1889.

YOUR telegram No. 5.

We do not think your proposed note to Sultan likely to effect object. Ship of war will proceed to Tangier. Report her arrival, and await further instructions.

No. 55.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.—(Substance telegraphed.)

(No. 17. Ext. 6.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, February* 26, 1889.

I HAVE received your telegram No. 5 of the 24th instant upon the subject of the Gibraltar-Tangier telegraph cable.

Her Majesty's Government do not consider that the note which you propose should be addressed to the Sultan of Morocco in the matter would be likely to effect the desired object.

One of Her Majesty's ships will proceed to Tangier, and I have to request you to report her arrival to me, and to await further instructions. The substance of the foregoing has this day been communicated to you by telegraph.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 56.

Sir Clare Ford to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 27.)

(No. 21.)
My Lord, *Madrid, February* 24, 1889.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 19 of the 20th instant relative to a Spanish Military Mission to Morocco, I have the honour to inclose herein copy of a note which I have addressed to the Spanish Minister of State on the subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS CLARE FORD.

Inclosure in No. 56.

Sir Clare Ford to the Marquis de la Vega de Armijo.

M. le Ministre, *Madrid, February* 24, 1889.

VARIOUS reports having appeared in the newspapers relative to a Spanish Military Mission to Morocco, which, it is stated, has left Tetuan for Fez and Mequinez

to travel in the interior of Morocco with the intention of prosecuting certain topographical business, Her Majesty's Government are anxious to be informed as to any particulars which can be procured as to the proceedings of the Mission, with, if possible, copies of the surveys on which it is said to be engaged.

I shall therefore deem it a favour if your Excellency would furnish me with all information which it may be in your Excellency's power to afford me on the subject.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS CLARE FORD.

No. 57.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 28.)

(No. 20.)
My Lord, *Tangier, February* 20, 1889.

I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit to your Lordship the translation of a note which, in pursuance of the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatches Nos. 4 and 5 of the 14th ultimo, I have addressed to the Moorish Vizier for Foreign Affairs, Cid Emfadl Gharnit, in regard to the claim for compensation of the North-West African Company against the Sultan on account of the loss of its trade at Cape Juby, and the Sultan's desire to settle the question by the intermediary of a Special Embassy to be sent by His Shereefian Majesty to England.

I have thought it right, agreeably with the tradition which has been established by my predecessor in the intercourse of this Legation with the Shereefian Court, to accompany the above note by a letter in private form, of which a copy is inclosed, intended to remove any doubts which might linger in the minds of the Sultan or his Ministers as to the true nature of the official communication made to them.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 57.

Sir W. K. Green to Cid Emfadl Gharnit.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.) *February* 11, 1889 (10 *Jumadi II*, 1306).

I HAVE communicated to Her Majesty's Government your Excellency's two letters dated 29th Rebia I (23rd November) last, in which you, by direction of His Shereefian Majesty, on the one hand express His Majesty's readiness to pay compensation to the widow of Mr. Morris, who was killed near Cape Juby, and the two persons who were wounded on the same occasion, and, on the other hand, endeavour to show cause why the Moorish Government should not be held to pay compensation to the North-West African Company for the loss of its trade in that district occasioned by the action of the Sultan and of those whom the Sultan has intrusted with carrying on his Government there.

I also subsequently forwarded to Lord Salisbury another letter from your Excellency dated the 4th Rebia II (9th December), through which you communicated the Sultan's desire that this question should be negotiated by means of a Special Envoy to be sent by His Majesty to the seat of Her Majesty's Government.

In answer to the first two letters above mentioned, I have received a communication from Her Majesty's Government directing me to acquaint the Sultan that they hold His Majesty directly responsible for the injuries he has inflicted on the trade of the Company, and for any future injuries they may sustain at His Majesty's hands.

The Marquis of Salisbury directs me to observe to you that, in one of your aforesaid letters, you admit that in 1879, when the Company established itself at Cape Juby, Her Majesty's Government declined to recognize that territory as being within the dominions of the Sultan, and that, with regard to your statement that steps were afterwards taken to assert Moorish dominion over the tribes of that district, it must be remembered that in the interval which elapsed between their first establishment at Juby and the adoption of the aforesaid steps, the Company had established relations of friendship and commerce with those tribes, which were interrupted by the action of the Sultan's officials, notwithstanding the peaceful Agreements entered into between the Company and the local Chiefs.

I am to call your attention to the fact that no announcement was ever made to foreign Powers that the Sultan had extended his dominions south of Wad Draa, nor is there up to the present time any evidence of the fact before Her Majesty's Government. But his Lordship maintains that even if the Sultan had succeeded in bringing the territory adjacent to Cape Juby under his sovereignty and control, His Shereefian Majesty cannot ignore the pre-existing rights of foreigners established there.

Her Majesty's Government therefore protest against any attempt to compel the British Company to withdraw from Cape Juby without proper compensation for the losses which they would sustain thereby, and for the injuries which have already been inflicted on them by reason of the unwarrantable action of the Sultan's officials.

With regard to your third letter above mentioned, I am instructed by the Marquis of Salisbury to inform you that Her Majesty's Government cannot take under their consideration His Shereefian Majesty's proposal to treat this matter directly with them through a Maroquine Envoy to be sent to England until an answer shall have been received to the present communication.

Peace.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure 2 in No. 57.

Sir W. K. Green to Cid Emfadl Gharnit.

(Private and Confidential.)
(Translation.) *Tangier, February* 11, 1889 (10 *Jamadi II*, 1306).

NOT wishing to depart from the traditions of friendship and good-will which have ever been the most marked features of the conduct of this Legation towards the Shereefian Government, I think it right to accompany the note which is sent by the present courier with these few words of friendly information and counsel.

I have to urge your Excellency to impress upon the Sultan that the terms of the note are not to be read as merely being my own expression of personal opinion, but that they must be accepted by His Shereefian Majesty as directly emanating from Her Majesty's Ministers, and that every one of the arguments used by those Ministers have been duly weighed and pondered, and cannot be lightly put aside by counter-assertions, which cannot have any foundation. I trust, O friend, that you will understand that these few words are addressed to you as a warning to prevent you embarking upon purposeless discussions with a Government which ponders and measures carefully every particle of its arguments, discussions which can only result in being hurtful to you.

Peace.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 58.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received February 28.)

(Confidential.)
Admiralty, February 27, 1889.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 25th instant, stating that the Moorish authorities have refused to allow the repair of the Gibraltar-Tangier telegraph cable, and requesting that one of Her Majesty's ships may be sent to Tangier to prevent any interference with the work in question, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you that a telegram, of which the accompanying is the decipher, has this day been sent to the British Admiral at Gibraltar, in conformity with Lord Salisbury's wishes:—

"Send 'Curlew' Tangier prevent interference by Moors of repair to telegraph cable by Telegraph Company's ship 'Electra.'"

I am, &c.

(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

No. 59.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 7.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, February* 28, 1889.

YOUR No. 19.
Leave granted. Mr. White to take charge.

No. 60.

Foreign Office to Eastern Telegraph Company.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, March* 1, 1889, 5·30 P.M.

IS "Electra" at Tangier? If not, where?

No. 61.

Eastern Telegraph Company to Foreign Office.—(Received March 1.)

(Telegraphic.) *March* 1, 1889.

"ELECTRA" left Gibraltar for London direct 4 P.M. to-day.

No. 62.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 8.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, March* 2, 1889.

"ELECTRA" reported to have left Gibraltar for London yesterday.

Is there another repairing ship at Tangier?

Warn Commander of Her Majesty's ship "Curlew" to await further instructions. Report on present situation.

No. 63.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.—(Substance telegraphed.)

(No. 18. Ext. 8.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, March* 2, 1889.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 17 of the 26th ultimo, in regard to the Gibraltar-Tangier cable, I have to acquaint you that I am informed that the "Electra" is stated to have left Gibraltar yesterday for London.

I have to request you to report whether there is at Tangier another repairing ship, and further to report on the present state of the question. You will warn the Commander of Her Majesty's ship "Curlew" to await further instructions before executing his present orders.

The substance of the foregoing has this day been communicated to you by telegraph.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 64.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 3, 6 P.M.)

(No. 6.)
(Telegraphic.) *Tangier, March* 3, 1889, 1·25 P.M.

YOUR telegram No. 8 not fully decipherable.

Cable is already on, and can be laid without assistance of any repairing ship.

I venture to urge that cable be not laid by force till time is given to Sultan to grant permission. I would suggest that on arrival of ship of war I be directed to

inform Minister for Affairs that, unless Sultan's permission is received within ten days, the cable will be laid under protection of Her Majesty's ship, or otherwise under money penalty suggested in my telegram No. 5.

I understand, besides the guards originally placed, additional troops have been placed at Cape Malabat with a Gatling gun. Great caution and determination should therefore be displayed to avoid giving rise to an inconsiderate conflict.

No. 65.

Sir C. Ford to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received March* 5.)

(No. 24.) *Madrid, March* 1, 1889.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 21 of the 24th ultimo, relative to the Spanish Military Mission to Morocco, I have the honour to inclose herein translation of a note which I have received from the Spanish Minister of State on the subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS CLARE FORD.

Inclosure in No. 65.

The Marquis de la Vega de Armijo to Sir Clare Ford.

(Translation.) *Ministry of State, February* 28, 1889.

Sir,

I HAVE informed Her Majesty's Government of the note of the 24th instant, in which your Excellency, on behalf of the Government which you represent, requests to be informed whether the information published in certain newspapers respecting the Mission to Fez and Mequinez of the Spanish Military Commission, which was in Tetuan, is correct, and if this Mission has for an object the making of surveys, in which case your Excellency requests that, if it is possible, copies of the same may be furnished to your Government.

In answer, I beg to acquaint your Excellency that, according to information received from my colleague the Minister of War, the Spanish Military Commission has been, in fact, already some time engaged in making the surveys to which your Excellency alludes, and which, being still unfinished, have not yet been communicated to the chief officer in command, for which reason I am unable to supply the copies at present requested by your Excellency; but at the same time, the Minister of War, as well as the Minister of Marine, have charged me to inform your Excellency that they, as a fair return, would be much pleased to receive in their respective Departments any information which Her Britannic Majesty's Government might be able to furnish in regard to the soundings recently made in the Tangier waters by certain ships of the British navy, of which the press has made mention, as also of Captain McLean's mission to the Emperor of Morocco.

In recommending the request of my colleagues in the Cabinet to your Excellency's favourable consideration, I avail, &c.

(Signed) MARQUIS DE LA VEGA DE ARMIJO.

No. 66.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

E

(No. 19.) *Foreign Office, March* 5, 1889.

Sir,

I HAVE received your despatch No. 20 of the 20th ultimo, and I have to convey to you my approval of the terms of the notes, translations of which you inclose, that you have addressed to the Moorish Vizier for Foreign Affairs, in regard to the claims for compensation of the North-West Africa Company against the Sultan on account of the loss of its trade at Cape Juby, and the Sultan's desire to settle the question by the intermediary of a Special Embassy to be sent by His Shereefian Majesty to England.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 67.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Geeen.

(No. 9.) *Foreign Office, March* 6, 1889.

(Telegraphic.)

YOUR telegram No. 6: Tangier cable.

Admiralty requested to instruct Commander of "Curlew" to report as to his power of protecting repair of cable.

Take no action until receipt of further instructions.

No. 68.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

(Confidential.) *Foreign Office, March* 6, 1889.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 27th ultimo, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acquaint you that, from information received, it appears that the telegraph-ship "Electra" has left Moorish waters, and is now on her voyage to London.

Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier, however, reports that the cable is already on, and can be laid without the assistance of any repairing-ship.

Sir W. K. Green urges that the cable be not laid by force until time is given to the Sultan of Morocco to grant permission, and suggests that on the arrival of the ship of war he should be directed to inform the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs that, unless the Sultan's permission is received within ten days, the cable will be laid under the protection of Her Majesty's ship.

Sir W. K. Green understands that, besides the guards originally stationed there, additional troops have been placed at Cape Malabat, with a Gatling gun, and that great caution and determination should therefore be displayed to avoid giving rise to an inconsiderate conflict.

I am to request that in laying this letter before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty you will move their Lordships to cause the Commander of Her Majesty's ship "Curlew" to be instructed, in view of the facts stated by Sir W. K. Green, to report as to his power of protecting the cable in the event of a resort to force.

I am, &c.

(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 69.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(*Received March* 8.)

(Confidential.) *Admiralty, March* 7, 1889.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 6th instant and to previous correspondence respecting the repair of the Tangier telegraph-cable and the opposition of the Moorish authorities, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that you will state to the Marquis of Salisbury that the Commander of Her Majesty's ship "Curlew" will be ordered, after consultation with Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier, to report as to his powers of protecting the cable in the necessity of having to resort to force.

I am, &c.

(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

No. 70.

Sir J. Drummond Hay to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received March* 9.)

My Lord, *Ravensrock, Tangier, February* 28, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a despatch from Sir Julian Pauncefote, referring to my despatch No. 63 of the 6th August, 1885, transmitting, by your Lordship's direction, a copy of a letter from Mr. C. Rolleston respecting an action for libel now pending against him at the instance of Dr. Schmidl, and requesting me to furnish your Lordship with any observations I may wish to offer upon this case.

I observe, in the copy of Mr. Rolleston's letter addressed to your Lordship on the 9th instant, that he has begged your Lordship to obtain for him copies of the proceedings against Dr. Schmidl held before my Court when acting as Agent-General for Austria-Hungary, and of other papers relative to this case.

On the arrival of M. Reglia von Ohmucevic, as Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General for Austria-Hungary, I delivered to him the archives of the Imperial and Royal Agency, and amongst them the correspondence that had taken place with Dr. Schmidl, and other documents respecting the charges made against him by Moorish subjects.

On a reference to my papers I have not found any record of what took place at that time, except the translation of a letter addressed to me by certain Austrian subjects (who were present at the inquiry that took place before me in 1885), of which I transmitted a copy to your Lordship in my despatch of the 6th August, 1885.

When I was at Copenhagen in July 1887 I received a letter from Mr. Rolleston, dated Tangier, the 12th July, in which he writes:—

"Dr. Schmidl has taken proceedings against me (Mr. Rolleston) for libel, and laid damages at 15,000 dollars. The case does not seem to me to be serious, and I have reason to believe it is merely one of vexatious litigation. He sues me on a telegram which, as it happens, I did not send or inspire. I am inclined to think he has been put up to it by Meakin."

On my arrival in town I found two other letters from Mr. Rolleston, dated the 11th and 12th July, requesting me to provide him with copies of documents regarding the charges made against Dr. Schmidl at the inquiry held before me. Mr. Rolleston also informed me that "Mr. Meakin had printed for Dr. Schmidl a pamphlet,* containing the correspondence of the latter with you (J. H. D. H.), and also certain very disparaging remarks relative to you."

In my reply I informed Mr. Rolleston that, as I had handed over to the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires on his arrival the archives of the Imperial and Royal Mission, with all papers regarding the case of Dr. Schmidl, I could not provide copies of the documents he (Mr. Rolleston) had asked for.

I further informed him that, with reference to the pamphlet which he (Mr. Rolleston) had learnt Messrs. Schmidl and Meakin had printed, containing correspondence or documents regarding this case, "it was perfectly immaterial to me whether such a pamphlet was published or not, and that it was my firm intention, if I returned to Tangier to pass the winter, to avoid being mixed up in any way with Schmidl's or Meakin's proceedings, and those of their coadjutors or opponents."

On my arrival in town in August 1887, Mr. Davis called at the Travellers' Club to see me, on the part of Sir John Pender, in consequence, as he said, of Dr. Schmidl having brought a charge against the Eastern Telegraph Company for libel published in a telegram from Tangier about him, and requesting, if the case came on for trial, I should appear before the Court and give evidence. I informed Mr. Davis, as I had already done Mr. Rolleston, that I was not in possession of any documents upon this case, and that the only evidence I could give was that, during the twenty-five years when Dr. Schmidl had been my subordinate Consular officer, I had received constant complaints, both on the part of the Moorish Government and from Moorish subjects, of his unjust and irregular conduct, and that in 1868, in consequence of the trouble and vexatious questions Dr. Schmidl had given me, I had tendered my resignation to the Government at Vienna, which, however, was not accepted, but the Imperial and Royal Government had reprimanded Dr. Schmidl, and offered, if I so desired, to withdraw him.

I have heard nothing further from Sir John Pender or Mr. Davis, so I conclude that Dr. Schmidl has dropped further proceedings against the Eastern Telegraph Company. Up to the present day I am not acquainted with the wording in the telegram upon which Dr. Schmidl sues Mr. Rolleston for libel in the Supreme Court at Gibraltar.

I have learnt since my return here last November that the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires, M. de Reglia, had not taken any steps to reopen a Consular Court to hear the charges which had been brought before me by the Moor Shwaty (who for seven years had been a sort of bailiff in Dr. Schmidl's employment) of having been deprived unjustly of his land by Dr. Schmidl, or other charges of natives against him for alleged acts of injustice which had been brought before me, but that M. Reglia had arranged, in accordance with Dr. Schmidl's request, that Cid Mohammed Torres, the Moorish Minister, should hear the charges which Dr. Schmidl had to bring against Schwaty. The result of

* Meakin is editor of the "Morocco Times," and has a printing press at Tangier. Meakin was Schmidl's adviser.

this inquiry was, I understand, that Shwaty was condemned to imprisonment, and has since died. No inquiry was made about the land of Schwaty in Dr. Schmidl's possession, neither was any reference made to the Basha or Kadi regarding the validity of the title-deeds said to be possessed by Dr. Schmidl, and which the Basha, four years ago, informed me were invalid, as the land in question belonged to the Government, and was held by Shwaty as a militiaman, for military services, and could not be parted with except to one of his own tribe, who would be required to serve when called upon by the Government.

It was an irregular and unprecedented proceeding for the Minister of Foreign Affairs to hear charges made by a foreign subject against a native, or *vice versâ*, unless in cases of appeal, as laid down by Treaty.

When Shwaty appeared before me he had stated that he had been employed by Dr. Schmidl to purchase cheap oxen from cattle-lifters, which Dr. Schmidl resold for exportation; that in consequence of complaints of the owners of the stolen cattle he had been arrested and thrown into prison by the Basha; that Dr. Schmidl had requested him, when in prison, to keep matters quiet, and that he would have him released, which was effected after six months' imprisonment; and that Dr. Schmidl having declared he had paid various sums to the authorities to obtain his (Shwaty's) pardon, he required repayment.

As Shwaty had no money, he said he gave over part of his land to Dr. Schmidl, and that subsequently forged title-deeds had been prepared by a notary, declaring that all the land of Shwaty had been sold to Dr. Schmidl.

It was during the hearing of such statements from Shwaty before the Consular Tribunal I had formed when he declared he was a "haramy," or rascal, for he had purchased cheap cattle by direction of Dr. Schmidl from robbers. Yet what he had to call attention to was the fact that when he entered, seven years before, in Dr. Schmidl's service to obtain foreign protection he was then comfortably off, being in possession of land and four pairs of oxen. "Now," he added, "I have neither land nor oxen, nor anything in the world but the clothes on my back."

It was during this part of the inquiry, when I was about to call Shwaty's witnesses, that Dr. Schmidl left the Court abruptly and sent me an absurd protest.*

Cid Mohammed Torres, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, was probably led to condemn Shwaty to imprisonment, without a searching inquiry, from the fact of the man having acknowledged his guilt† in purchasing stolen cattle for Dr. Schmidl, which the latter declared he was not aware had been stolen.

The chief reason which I am inclined to believe had induced Dr. Schmidl to urge M. Reglia to bring his case before Cid Mohammed Torres was that the latter was greatly indebted to Dr. Schmidl, from the fact of his having attended on him, gratis, during a long illness. I am not surprised, therefore, that the Minister should have acquitted Dr. Schmidl, and condemned the wretched Moor.

Many of the natives of Shwaty's village had also received much kindness from Dr. Schmidl from his attendance on them, gratis, during illness, and those persons, I am told, came forward to give evidence before Cid Mohammed Torres against Shwaty.

If the trial of Mr. Rolleston for libel takes place before the High Court at Gibraltar, I expect that Dr. Schmidl will be able to produce ample evidence of his innocence of past charges made against him by Shwaty, and of the condemnation by the Moorish Minister of those who had brought them forward.

I hear also that Dr. Schmidl has obtained numerous documents from natives as evidence of his never having acted unjustly or harshly towards them. Such documents can easily be obtained in this country at less than a penny a line.

I do not suppose that either the Government of Vienna or the Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General here will be disposed to provide Mr. Rolleston with a copy of the report which I had transmitted to the Government at Vienna, or other papers in the archives of the Imperial and Royal Mission at Tangier regarding the case of Dr. Schmidl's past misconduct; and, indeed, even if they agreed to do so, I do not suppose it would affect the charge of libel, except so far as to furnish proofs that Dr. Schmidl was an unprincipled person, and that his misconduct and irregular acts had been a frequent source of complaint on the part of the Government of the Sultan and of Moorish subjects.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. H. DRUMMOND HAY.

* See Inclosure in No. 63 of 1885.

† As he had also done before me.—J. H. D. H.

No. 71.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received March* 9.)

(No. 23.)

Tangier, February 28, 1889.

My Lord,

REPORTS reaching me from all sides that the Moorish authorities along the coasts of this country had collected bands of mountaineers and some of their peasant soldiery for the alleged purpose of sending these levies to prevent an expected landing at one of the seaports of Morocco under British auspices of a submarine telegraph cable, and knowing that Admiral Baird was cruizing in Maroquine waters with the Channel Squadron, and that Captain St. John proposed shortly to visit Tetuan for recreative purposes, these reports filled me with the greatest anxiety lest some of the ignorant peasant levies should, under a misapprehension of the appearance of British shipping near the shores of these regions, be impelled to attack our seamen to endeavour to prevent their landing, and thus bring about a lamentable conflict. I, therefore, hastened to address the Moorish Commissioner for Foreign Affairs the note of which the accompanying is a translation, in order to avert any dangers which might arise through the injudicious proceedings of the local authorities, and which, I felt confident, could only have been ordered by the Sultan under reports reaching him from Tangier.

Yesterday my Italian colleague, who, as usual, appears to take an inordinate interest in all matters pending between this Government and the British Legation, called upon me and inquired whether it was true that I had, under your Lordship's instructions, addressed an ultimatum to the Moorish Government calling upon it to abstain from all further obstruction in the matter of the Gibraltar-Tangier telegraph cable. I gave Signor Cantagalli a positive and reassuring negative to his question, and then went on to explain to him my alarm at the extraordinary proceedings already described, telling him that I had felt obliged to officially address Hadj Mohammed Torres on the matter. I also told M. Cantagalli that I had reason to suppose that the rumours of an intention to land a telegraph cable had emanated from some of the foreign Legations in Tangier. My Italian colleague rated me for not having sufficient confidence in him, and applying to him for his assistance. I frankly told him that I was unable to hold him quite free from all connection with these rumours, but that I certainly felt that as he was perfectly aware of all that the Moorish authorities were doing it was his duty as the Representative of a Government friendly to both England and Morocco to exert his influence with the Moorish Government to bring to an end its offensive proceedings.

Señor Diosdado to-day called upon me and afforded me an opportunity of equally explaining to him the dangerous nature of the Moorish action. He at once adopted my serious appreciation of the situation, and offered to go there and then and use his influence with Cid Hadj Mohammed Torres to put a stop to further unjustifiable measures of precaution. I gladly accepted of my Spanish colleague's co-operation, and said that I should have been equally glad if it could have been afforded me by any other of my colleagues. Later in the afternoon I received Señor Diosdado's note of which the inclosed is a translation, by which your Lordship will observe that his action with the Moorish Commissioner was most satisfactory, and that it justified a very warm acknowledgment on my part.

Under these circumstances I have every hope that all danger that existed from the adoption of the before-described Moorish proceedings has been averted, and that my action will not meet with your Lordship's disapproval.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

P.S.—Since I wrote the above Señor Diosdado has communicated to me for my perusal the Report he has addressed to his Government on the above matter. In it he reviews the action of the Moorish authorities in the present instance in terms very similar to those used by me in this despatch. He justifies his action on the ground that one of the principal aims of Spanish policy in this country is to restrain the Moorish Government from a course which would be likely to estrange it in any manner from its friendship with Her Majesty's Government.

W. K. G.

Inclosure 1 in No. 71.

Sir W. K. Green to Hadj Mohammed Torres.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.)

February 27, 1889 (26 *Jumad II*, 1306).

REPORTS reach me from all sides, which have caused me considerable surprise, that the Moorish Government on the sea-coast of the Empire have assembled bodies of mountaineers and other undisciplined soldiers for the avowed purpose of resisting an expected British attempt to land a British telegraph cable on some point of the Moorish coast.

These proceedings are so extraordinary and fraught with danger that I feel it my duty to inform your Excellency at once that I can only look upon your Excellency as being the source and cause which has led the Sultan to assume such a public and offensive attitude against his old ally, Great Britain. I cannot believe that the Sultan has acted except on information received from you, for it was your Excellency's undoubted duty, when the idle reports concerning the alleged intention to land a new cable reached you, to have observed the forms which are followed between friendly and properly constituted Governments, that is, it was your Excellency's bounden obligation to have had recourse to me for confirmation or denial of such an intention, instead of alarming His Majesty by sending him the idle and mischievous rumours prevailing in this ill-informed town. You would then have received from me the same assurances as you also already held from Her Majesty's Consul, both in writing and verbally, that there was absolutely no intention to do anything else than to repair the already existing submarine cable, with the knowledge and sanction of the Moorish Government. I may here avail myself of the opportunity to confirm the formal assurances of Her Majesty's Consul, and to remind you that even the first submarine cable was not laid until the Sultan had been informed by my letter of the 10th November, 1886 (14th Seefer, 1304), two or three months prior to its accomplishment, that the cable was about to be established. The silence with which the Sultan treated my notice does not prevent its having been duly given. The notorious incapacity of the Moorish officers and soldiers to properly interpret the Sultan's orders render the inconsiderate measures now adopted of the greatest danger. Your Excellency is perfectly aware that it is in the habit of Her Majesty's ships of war to visit certain points of the Moorish coast for the purposes of sport and recreation for their crews and officers, and that seamen from merchantmen are not infrequently stranded or landed on the shores from various causes. Under these circumstances, it would not be at all an impossible thing for the ignorant mountaineers to mistake the English seafaring men as connected with the laying of the cable the landing of which they have been ordered to resist, and thus to bring about a conflict. I must, therefore, inform your Excellency that you will assuredly be held personally responsible, through your neglect to properly inform the Sultan, for whatever untoward incidents may arise in connection herewith.

Your Excellency will better understand the serious view I take of this matter when you recall to mind that the unfortunate killing and wounding of Englishmen at Tarfaya arose simply from the misapprehension of the Sultan's orders by some of his regular officers and soldiers. I send you this note under the sense of the greatest responsibility, and therefore beg you to acknowledge its receipt, by writing immediately informing me that you have forwarded a copy of it to the Court by special courier for the Sultan's consideration.

Peace.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure 2 in No. 71.

Señor Diosdado to Sir W. K. Green.

(Translation.)

February 28, 1889.

Dear Friend,

A COURIER is being dispatched in order that orders may be given for withdrawing, and that all alarm may cease.

In the meanwhile, I am assured that nothing will take place that may give rise to a complaint.

To-morrow I shall have the pleasure to see you

Yours, &c.

(Signed) J. DIOSDADO.

No. 72.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received March* 9.)

(No. 24.) *Tangier, February* 28, 1889.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that the Special Embassy which had been dispatched by the Sultan of Morocco to the Emperor of Germany reached Tangier to-day from Genoa by the Italian steamer "Duque de Galliera," of the Veloce Line, on their return to the Shereefian Court.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 73.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received March* 9.)

(No. 25. Confidential.) *Tangier, March* 1, 1889.

My Lord,

WITH reference to the recent newspaper reports that the Sultan of Morocco had made a territorial cession to Germany in the direction of the River Moulouyia on his Algerian borders, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that Señor Diosdado stated to me yesterday that having been questioned on the matter from Madrid, he had received most formal assurances from Cid El Hadj Mohamed Torres that the Sultan had never made, nor would ever make, any territorial cessions whatever to Germany or to anybody else.

I may state to your Lordship, however, that the present undoubted feverish desire of both Germany and Italy to assume an active part in the affairs of this Empire can only have a tendency to embroil, through a natural feeling of jealousy, this Government with that of France.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 74.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received March* 9.)

(No. 26. Confidential.) *Tangier, March* 1, 1889.

My Lord,

THREE days ago a Havas telegram reached this from Paris announcing that Señor Diosdado, the Spanish Representative here, had been recalled, and was to be succeeded by Señor Figueras. This announcement, owing to Señor Diosdado's pronounced retrograde views with regard to the necessity of progress being introduced into Morocco, was received with general satisfaction, though I must admit to your Lordship that whilst sharing in the popular estimate of my colleague's policy, still, owing to Señor Diosdado's most courteous, gentlemanly, and straightforward character, I could not but feel considerable regret at learning that I was about to be deprived of the advantage of a Spanish colleague of such rare national qualifications.

Later in the day, when Señor Diosdado called on me, I admitted to him that though he and I took different views as to the manner in which this Government should seek to acquire for itself the good-will of the civilized world, yet I would always bear a most agreeable recollection of his loyal intercourse with me. He then said to me that he had heard from the Marquis Vega de Armijo that notwithstanding there was a question of his being transferred from Morocco, still nothing had yet been decided.

I have learnt that letters exist in Tangier, written by M. Campillo, a highly-placed confidential functionary of the Madrid Foreign Office, in which he states that Señor Diosdado's recall is connected with that of Count Benomar, from Berlin, and that the Spanish Cabinet consider that their Representative here was in league with Señor Merry's endeavours to bring about a closer connection than had hitherto existed between the German and Moorish Governments.

I must not omit to mention to your Lordship that Señor Diosdado has in past times often stated to me that if he should at any time be removed from Tangier

by his Government, I should have to regard his removal as a sign that an arrangement had been arrived at between Spain and France as to the future of Morocco.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 75.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received March* 9.)

(No. 8.) *Tangier, March* 8, 1889, 8 P.M.

(Telegraphic.)

TANGIER cable.

"Curlew" arrived this afternoon. Captain has consulted with me, and has returned to Gibraltar to report to Admiral, and await further instructions. He concurs in opinion that should it be necessary to repair cable without the permission of Sultan a greater display of force would be more likely to prevent resistance being offered.

Should your Lordship approve suggestion contained in Sir K. Green's telegram No. 6, it is advisable that the communication to the Minister for Foreign Affairs be made soon, so that appointed term may expire before the squadron leaves for England, about 25th instant.

No. 76.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(*Received March* 9.)

(Confidential.) *Admiralty, March* 9, 1889.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of this day's date, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the decypher of a telegram dated this day from the Vice-Admiral commanding the Channel Squadron at Gibraltar, and my Lords will be glad to learn if Lord Salisbury wishes any further action to be taken in this matter.

I am, &c.

(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure in No. 76.

Vice-Admiral Baird to Admiralty.

(Telegraphic.) *Gibraltar, March* 9, 1889, 2·40 P.M.

TELEGRAPH cable requires repair, Tangier; is 1½ mile of shore telegraph cable, about 100 yards from the beach, which at present Moors will not allow, and intend resisting by force. "Curlew" could do nothing. I am leaving on a cruise. Communication kept by "Curlew."

No. 77.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received March* 11.)

(No. 27. Confidential.) *Tangier, March* 4, 1889.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 23 of the 28th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit herewith a translation of the reply which I have received from Hadj Muhammad Torres to the remonstrances I had addressed to him regarding the unprovoked measures adopted by the Moorish authorities against the expected landing of a submarine cable.

Your Lordship will observe that the tone of the Moorish Commissioner's reply is not at all a conciliatory one.

Shortly after my receiving this reply Señor Diosdado called upon me, and on his referring to me about the cable question, I could not abstain from mentioning to the

Spanish Representative that the reply of the Moorish Commissioner to my assurances, that there was no intention of endowing Morocco with a further submarine cable, had been availed of by the Maroquine Minister to reopen the discussion of a matter which, under your Lordship's instructions, he was well aware had to be considered by me as a closed question. I said to M. Diosdado, that these persistent efforts of the Moorish functionaries to mark a divergence of views between the Governments of Great Britain and Morocco could only end in weakening the political position of the latter country in the public estimation. Señor Diosdado was well aware that Her Majesty's Government were still attached to their traditional determination to maintain the territorial integrity of this Empire, and that every course which tended to obliterate this impression of British policy from the conviction of Governments not holding the same views could only tend to deprive the Shereefian Government of one of its most efficacious safeguards. I showed Señor Diosdado how, in all recent hostile operations and encroachments on Morocco, it was principally British action which had stood between Morocco and her despoilers. I alluded to British intervention during the Hispano-Moorish war, to its stand against the Ordega machinations, to the French assurances secured of no intentions of conquest in the direction of Figuig, to the admission obtained from Spain that it had no rights over Peregil Island—all these advantages the Sultan would have been utterly incapable of securing for himself without British co-operation, and therefore he was now pursuing a suicidal policy which was much more likely to bring about revolt among his people, who are much more attached to the traditional connection between England and Morocco than His Shereefian Majesty is at all aware of, than timely and friendly concessions to the wishes of the British Representative.

In justice to myself, I think it right to recall to your Lordship's mind that this irritating and unfriendly policy of the Shereefian Court towards Her Majesty's Minister commenced in the time of my predecessor, and cannot be attributed solely to my action. It may, however, no doubt be largely attributed to the Sultan's Oriental susceptibility to a display of strength and energy on the part of other Governments, and to a love of novelty; both these causes leading Mulai Hassan to endeavour to secure a portion of this strength and energy by attaching himself to the support of Germany and Italy, who have quite dazzled him by their apparent disregard of French susceptibilities, France having hitherto been considered, owing to its possession of Algeria, as the strongest Power in existence.

Señor Diosdado quite concurred in my present appreciation of the state of affairs. I therefore thought it well to urge him to assist me in conveying these views of the false path into which the Sultan has engaged himself to His Shereefian Majesty's Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, in order to leave no stone unturned for bringing to an end a policy which will inevitably sap the foundation upon which British support of the Maroquine *status quo* stands. My Spanish colleague promised me to represent the matter most seriously to Cid El Hadj Muhammad Torres, and I have since received the note from him, of which the inclosed is a copy, assuring me that he had lost no time in acting in the sense promised me, for which assurance I have not failed to convey to Señor Diosdado my grateful thanks.

I also beg to inclose herewith a translation of the reply which I have considered it advisable to address to Cid Muhammad Torres in connection with his Excellency's note, for I have thought it desirable to check at once the attempt to reopen the discussion regarding the existence of the Gibraltar-Tangier submarine telegraph cable.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 77.

Hadj Muhammad Torres to Sir W. K. Green.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.)

I HAVE received your letter of the 27th February, 1889, corresponding to the 26th Jumadi II, part of which is to the effect that you had learnt with the greatest surprise that the authorities of the Government on the coasts had increased the guards in order to prevent an expected landing of the cable at a point of the coast of Morocco, and that this is an extraordinary proceeding and fraught with danger, which rendered it incumbent upon your Excellency to immediately acquaint me that you regard nobody but me as the source whence His Majesty the Sultan has been induced to take

this public and offensive attitude towards his old ally, Great Britain, as you have no doubt that the motive of this action is the information which has reached the Sultan from me, and the fact that I have reported to His Majesty idle rumours, and you assert positively that you have no doubt that I shall be held personally responsible for the untoward consequences that may ensue from what has been stated, owing to my neglect to properly inform the Sultan, and thus to the end of your statements.

I have taken them all into my consideration, and I am able to inform your Excellency that I do not stoop to occupying myself with idle things personally, much less do I report such to His Shereefian Majesty the Sultan; but that as regards my service with the Shereefian Court, no one is able to judge of the reports which I send to, or the instructions I receive from, His Majesty on the strength of mere assumption, nor base a discussion thereon on such a foundation. I will volunteer to assure your Excellency that the matter is not as you suppose, viz., that I am the source of that (? of idle rumours, or of rumours which have actually reached His Shereefian Majesty), and that I am not able to report to the Sultan what I have not ascertained with perfect reliability. The only cause to which I can ascribe the instructions given to the Governors of the coast is, that the Sultan has taken measures of precaution to ward off encroachment on his territory, whence discontent, insurrection, and disturbance would arise among his subjects, and to prevent the consequences which might ensue therefrom, which his old ally and friend the British Government, the exalted, the honoured, would not be pleased with, nor acquiesce in. Your Excellency is aware of what occurred at the time before the laying of the first cable on the coast of Tangier, in violation (of His Majesty's rights) without the Sultan's acquiescence or sanction. His Majesty has always continued up to the present to renew negotiations about the laying of the original cable on his territory without his acquiescence or sanction, and to ask for justice, in the conviction that his old ally, the British Government, will do him justice in this matter, and will not approve of a violation of his territory, nor the exercise of rights in it, without his consent and permission.

I have sent a copy of your letter to the Shereefian Court.

(Signed) MUHAMMAD TORRES.

27 *Jumadi II*, 1306 (*February* 28, 1889).

Inclosure 2 in No. 77.

Señor Diosdado to Sir W. K. Green.

Mars 3, 1889.

Cher Collègue et Ami,

CONSÉQUEMMENT à notre entretien de l'autre jour j'ai fait les démarches que je crois les plus efficaces pour obtenir ce que nous proposons sur la nécessité de maintenir les relations les plus cordiales entre le Maroc et les Puissances évidemment intéressées dans la conservation du *statu quo* territorial.

Veuillez croire, comme je vous ai dit, que ce procédé m'est imposé par nos intérêts politiques, quoique les absurdités des journaux fassent croire à quelqu'un, pas certainement à vous, qui ne me croyez pas si insensé, ou si stupide, autre chose.

Tout à vous,
(Signé) DIOSDADO.

Inclosure 3 in No. 77.

Sir W. K. Green to Hadj Muhammad Torres.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.)

I HAVE duly received your letter of the 27th Jumadi II (28th ultimo), in which, replying to my letter of the previous day, you assure me that you have not reported to the Sultan the absurd and malevolent rumours regarding the cable, but you add that you attribute the Shereefian orders for placing guards along the coasts of this country to the intention of His Shereefian Majesty to prevent the landing of telegraphic cables, and to check the discontent, insurrection, and disturbance that would ensue.

I beg to point out to your Excellency that the disturbance to which you refer is more likely to be caused than prevented by the extraordinary and offensive measure that has been adopted, which, moreover, is calculated to give rise to wild rumours, and to have a most dangerous effect upon the minds of the ignorant people.

I am convinced that had your Excellency furnished the Sultan with correct

reports on the matter, and communicated to His Majesty the formal assurance you had received, that there was no intention of laying any new line, His Majesty would never have given such ill-advised orders.

In the latter part of your letter you reopen the question as to the existence of the cable. I am the more surprised at this, as you are perfectly aware that in the letter which, by the direction of Her Majesty's Government, I addressed to the Shereefian Court on the 17th December, 1887 (1 Rebia I, 1305), I distinctly stated that Her Majesty's Government regarded the matter as closed, and did not authorize me to enter into any further discussion of it, and, moreover, that they considered the demand made by the Sultan for the removal of the cable as not calculated to promote the friendly relations which have so long existed between His Shereefian Majesty and Her Majesty's Government. It would appear from the policy which is now adopted by the Sultan and his officials that His Shereefian Majesty is no longer desirous of retaining the friendship and alliance of Great Britain, which has stood by him and his ancestors for so many years—an alliance of which all the advantages have been on His Majesty's side, and which, after all, is of comparatively small importance to Great Britain.

It only remains for me to add that the whole tone of your Excellency's letter is in keeping with the said policy—a policy of exasperation—of letting pass no opportunity of marking the unfriendliness of the Shereefian Government towards Great Britain.

Peace.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

March 2, 1889 (29 *Jumadi II*, 1306).

No. 78.

Sir Clare Ford to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received March* 11.)

(No. 30.)

Madrid, March 7, 1889.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that at an interview I had yesterday with the Marquis de la Vega de Armijo, the Spanish Minister of State, the conversation turned on the subject of Morocco, and to the attacks which had been recently made in the Spanish press against Señor Diosdado, the Spanish Representative there. It will be in your Lordship's recollection, that in my despatch No. 9 of the 13th January last I had the honour to transmit to your Lordship a translation of one of the articles in question.

The Marquis informed me that there was a decided set being made in Spain against Señor Diosdado, and that he had written to him to inquire whether he would not be disposed to vacate his post, and that another one would be found for him. The Marquis went on to say that the removal of Señor Diosdado from Tangier would in no way whatever indicate any change in the policy of Spain towards Morocco, which would remain as heretofore, and which his Excellency summed up in the following words:—"Maintenance of the *status quo*." Should Señor Diosdado retire from his post it would be filled by Señor Figuera, the present Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who is a gentleman of great ability and most conciliatory manners.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS CLARE FORD.

No. 79.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Consul White.

(No. 22.)

Foreign Office, March 11, 1889.

Sir,

I HAVE received Sir W. K. Green's despatch No. 4 of the 3rd January last, in regard to the proceedings of the French against the Amours, and I have to state that I approve his abstention from interference in the matter, as reported in the concluding paragraph of his despatch.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 80.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Consul White.

(No. 10.)
(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, March 12, 1889.

YOUR telegram No. 8.

Inform Moorish Government that Channel Squadron has been directed to proceed to Tangier, and to remain until cable has been repaired.

Telegraph reply of Moorish Government.

You will communicate with Admiral in command, who is instructed not to use force without further orders, but, if reply is favourable, to have cable repaired at once.

No. 81.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 23.)

Foreign Office, March 12, 1889.

Sir,

I HAVE received your telegram No. 8 of the 8th instant upon the subject of the Tangier cable.

I have to instruct you to notify to the Moorish Government that orders have been given to the Channel Squadron to proceed to Tangier, and to remain in that port until the Tangier telegraph cable has been repaired.

You will inform me by telegraph of the reply that you receive from the Moorish Government.

I have further to direct you to communicate with the Admiral in command of the squadron, whose orders are not to use force without further instructions, but in the event of the Moorish reply being favourable, to have the cable repaired immediately.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 82.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

Foreign Office, March 12, 1889.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 9th instant, forwarding a telegram from Admiral Baird respecting the proposed repair of the telegraph cable at Tangier, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to request you to move the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, if they see no objection, to instruct the Admiral to proceed to Tangier with the squadron, with the view of protecting the agents of the Telegraph Company in the execution of necessary repairs.

Lord Salisbury would suggest that the Admiral should place himself in communication with Mr. White, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, who will be instructed by telegraph to inform the Moorish authorities that the fleet is coming, and will remain until the cable has been repaired, and to telegraph their reply In the event of its being favourable the cable should be at once repaired, but for.ce should not be used without further instructions.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 83.

Sir J. Lee to Foreign Office.—(*Received March* 13.)

(Telegraphic.)

Manchester, March 13, 1889.

PLEASE inform Lord Salisbury that North-West African Company have just received a telegram to say that the Sultan's Governor at Wadnoon is marching 400 soldiers to attack Cape Juby Settlement, and the Manager of Settlement asks for gun-boat pending negotiations.

No. 84.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Consul White.

(No. 11.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, March* 13, 1889, 6·40 P.M.

NORTH AFRICA COMPANY hear that Sultan's Governor at Wadnoon is marching 400 soldiers to attack Cape Juby Settlement.

No. 85.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 25. Ext. 11.)

Foreign Office, March 13, 1889.

Sir,

WITH reference to Sir W. K. Green's despatch No. 20 of the 20th ultimo, I have to acquaint you that I have to-day been informed by Sir J. Lee that the North-West African Company have just received a telegram from their Manager at Cape Juby reporting that the Sultan of Morocco's Governor at Wadnoon is marching 400 men to attack the Settlement.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 86.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

Foreign Office, March 13, 1889.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acquaint you that a telegram has been received from Sir J. Lee, stating that the North West African Company's Manager at Cape Juby has reported, by telegraph, that the Sultan of Morocco's Governor at Wadnoon is marching 400 men to attack the Settlement.

I am to request that, in laying this letter before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, you will inquire whether their Lordships can spare a gun-boat to proceed to Cape Juby.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 87.

Consul White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received March* 14.)

(No. 9.)
(Telegraphic.) *Tangier, March* 13, 1889, 6·40 P.M.

YOUR Lordship's telegram No. 10.

I have made a communication to Minister for Foreign Affairs in accordance with your Lordship's instructions. He replied that he can do nothing himself, but that he would send express courier to the Sultan urging that orders be sent by return courier permitting the repair of the cable. Channel Squadron not yet arrived, but I have telegraphed the steps taken to the Admiral in command.

No. 88.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(*Received March* 14.)

(Confidential.)

Admiralty, March 13, 1889.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter of the 12th instant respecting the repair of the telegraph cable at Tangier, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that you will state to the Marquis of Salisbury that Vice-Admiral Baird has been directed by telegraph to proceed with the Channel Squadron to Tangier, to communicate with Mr. White and state the squadron will remain until the telegraph cable is repaired. If reply of Moorish authorities is favourable, cable to be repaired. Force not to be used without further instructions from the Admiralty.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

No. 89.

Sir J. Lee to Foreign Office.—(*Received March* 14.)

Dear Sir,

Manchester, March 13, 1889.

I HAVE to confirm the following telegram which I had the honour to dispatch to you this day:—

"Please to inform Lord Salisbury that the North-West African Company have just received a telegram to say that the Sultan's Governor at Wadnoon is marching 400 soldiers to attack Cape Juby Settlement, and the Manager asks for gun-boat pending negotiations."

I think that this action is taken by direct orders of the Sultan, as the information was conveyed to us by a son of Bairook, the late Chief of the country. I should also judge that the son is detained a prisoner at Wadnoon, and that he has found means to inform the Manager at the Castle of any hostile intention of the Sultan. Hitherto all the information he has sent to us has proved to be correct.

I shall be in London to-morrow, and will do myself the pleasure of calling upon you about 4 P.M.

Yours, &c.
(Signed) JOSEPH C. LEE.

No. 90.

Consul White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received March* 14, 2 P.M.)

(No. 10.)
(Telegraphic.) *Tangier, March* 14, 1889, 1·40 P.M.

YOUR telegram No. 11 regarding North African Company.

Minister for Foreign Affairs assures me that no attack is contemplated on Company's station; if any troops are marching in that direction, it can only be to operate against some tribe.

I am writing to the Court to warn Sultan against interfering with Company in any way.

No. 91.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(*Received March* 15.)

Sir,

Admiralty, March 14, 1889.

WITH reference to your letter of the 13th instant, requesting that a gun-boat may be sent to Cape Juby, in consequence of a threatened attack on the North-West African Company's Settlement there by Moors, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of the Marquis of Salisbury, that the following telegram has this day been sent to Vice-Admiral Baird, commanding the Channel Squadron at Gibraltar:—

"North-West African Company, Cape Juby, threatened with attack. Send 'Curlew.' Not to remain for more than a week."

2. My Lords desire me to add that Her Majesty's ship "Curlew" is the only vessel available for this service, and that she cannot be spared to remain at Cape Juby for more than a week, as the Channel Squadron will be coming home shortly.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

No. 92.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 15, 1889.

WITH reference to your letter of the 13th instant, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acquaint you that a telegram has been received from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier, in which he reports that he has made a communication

to the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs in regard to the telegraph cable. The latter has replied that he can do nothing himself, but would send an express courier to the Sultan urging that orders be sent by return courier permitting the repair of the cable.

Mr. White adds that the Channel Squadron has not yet arrived, but that he has telegraphed the steps taken to the Admiral in command.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 93.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 26.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, March* 15, 1889.

I HAVE received your telegram No. 10 of the 14th instant relative to the rumoured march of the Governor of Wadnoon on the North-West African Company's station at Cape Juby, and I have to convey to you my approval of your proceedings in the matter.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 94.

Mr White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 15.)

(No. 11.)
(Telegraphic.) *Tangier, March* 15, 1889, 5·35 P.M.

MY telegram No. 9.

Channel Squadron arrived this morning. Admiral in command called with me on Minister for Foreign Affairs, informing his Excellency that he would remain here until cable is repaired. Minister for Foreign Affairs stated he had not power to grant permission himself, and requested that we await Sultan's reply to letter he had already cent. I do not apprehend that any physical opposition would be offered to repair of table in the presence of the fleet, but I would venture to suggest that a reasonable sime be allowed for receipt of Sultan's reply.

No. 95.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, March* 15, 1889.

WITH reference to the letter from this Office of the 13th instant, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acquaint you that a telegram has been received from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier, in which he reports that the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs assures him that no attack is contemplated on the North-West African Company's station at Cape Juby, and that if any troops are marching in that direction it can only be to operate against some tribe.

Mr. White adds that he is writing to the Court to warn the Sultan against interfering with the Company in any way.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 96.

Foreign Office to Sir J. Lee.

Sir, *Foreign Office, March* 15, 1889.

WITH reference to your communication of the 13th instant, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acquaint you that a telegram has been received from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier, in which he reports that the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs assures him that no attack is contemplated on the North-West

African Company's station at Cape Juby, and that if any troops are marching in that direction it can only be to operate against some tribe.

Mr. White adds that he is writing to the Court to warn the Sultan against interfering with the Company in any way.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 97.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 16.)

(No. 29.)
My Lord, *Tangier, March* 8, 1889.

WITH reference to Sir William Kirby Green's despatch No. 13 of the 9th ultimo relative to the compensation to be paid by the Moorish Government to the victims of the Cape Juby outrage, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the Moorish Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, Hadj Mohammed Torres, stated to me this day that the Administrators of Customs of this town had lately received orders from the Sultan to hold in readiness the sum of 25,000 dollars (about 5,000*l.*) for the payment of this claim, but that the Administrators, having but a small sum in their possession, had replied to the Sultan that they would be unable to make this payment unless funds were sent to them from the Court.

Hadj Mohammed Torres added that the Sultan's orders were for the immediate settlement of the claim, but that His Majesty had at the same time instructed him to obtain a reduction of the amount if possible.

I replied to his Excellency that no less sum could be accepted for Mrs. Morris than was paid for the widow of Commandant Schmitt, that is, 4,000*l.*, and that the compensation for the two wounded men had been fixed at 1,000*l.* I declined, therefore, to enter into any discussion on that point.

As I am led to expect that the amount claimed will shortly be paid into this Legation, I should be glad to receive your Lordship's instructions as to the disposal of the money.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 98.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 16.)

(No. 30.)
My Lord, *Tangier, March* 8, 1889.

WITH reference to Sir William Kirby Green's despatch No. 26 of the 1st instant, I have the honour to report that the rumour of Señor Diosdado's removal from Tangier is now confirmed, he having been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Stockholm.

M. Diosdado informs me that, though he has no official news of the appointment of Señor Figueras as his successor, he thinks the rumour to that effect is correct.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 99.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 16.)

(No. 31.)
My Lord, *Tangier, March* 8, 1889.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 14 of the 20th ultimo, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the Spanish Military Mission referred to in the newspaper paragraphs quoted by the Director of Military Intelligence in his letter of the 13th instant has been working in Morocco since the year 1882.

The Mission has its head-quarters at Tetuan, and is engaged in making a survey of Morocco, or rather of such portions of the country as are accessible to it, and has for that purpose made expeditions at various times to Fez, Mequinez, Rabat, and other places.

M. Diosdado, the Spanish Minister, does not attach much importance to the work of this Mission, as it is only able to survey districts already well known, the special permission of the Sultan being required before it can visit any district, and His Majesty not authorizing it to enter any portion of his dominions that is not entirely subject to his control, for fear of exposing it to molestation.

M. Diosdado informs me that he is not aware that any Maps have been published as yet, but should there be, they would be procurable at the War Office at Madrid. He believes that no Map will be published until the Mission has completed its labours.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 100.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received March* 16.)

(No. 33.)
My Lord, *Tangier, March* 9, 1889.

SEVERAL newspapers in the United States having lately contained articles charging the United States' Consul here, Mr. Reed Lewis, with bribery and corruption, the Consul requested that an investigation be made into these charges.

Mr. Strobel, Secretary of the United States' Legation at Madrid, has accordingly, by direction of the Secretary of State at Washington, been occupied during the last few days in holding such an investigation, and has now left for Fez with the same object.

It will be within your Lordship's recollection that Mr. Strobel was sent here by the United States' Government in the month of May last in connection with the difficulties that had arisen between Mr. Lewis and the Moorish authorities.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 101.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 12.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, March* 16, 1889, 3·10 P.M.

WHEN cable question is settled, you might again press for settlement of Cape Juby question before departure of Channel Squadron.

No. 102.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. White.—(*Substance telegraphed.*)

(No. 27. Ext. 12.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, March* 16, 1889.

I HAVE to state to you that you should address a further representation to the Moorish Government, pressing for a settlement of the Cape Juby claims, as soon as the telegraph cable question is settled and before the departure of the Channel Squadron from Moorish waters.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 103.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 13.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, March* 16, 1889.

YOUR telegram No. 11.
I approve reasonable time, but it must not be exceeded.

No. 104.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. White.—(*Substance telegraphed.*)

(No. 28. Ext. 13.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, March* 16, 1889.

WITH reference to your telegram No. 11 of the 15th instant, relative to the proposed repair of the Tangier telegraph cable under the protection of the Channel Squadron, I have to state to you that I concur in your suggestion that a reasonable time should be allowed for the receipt of the Sultan's reply before proceeding to repair the telegraph.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 105.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, March* 16, 1889.

WITH reference to the letter from this Office of yesterday's date, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acquaint you that a further telegram has been received from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier, reporting the arrival there of the Channel Squadron.

Mr. White adds that, in company with the Admiral, he called on the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs, to whom Admiral Baird stated that he would remain at Tangier until the telegraph cable was repaired. The Minister replied that he had not himself the power to grant permission, and requested that the Sultan's answer to the letter already sent to His Shereefian Majesty by his Excellency might be awaited.

Mr. White concludes his telegram by stating that he does not apprehend any material opposition being offered to the repair of the cable in the presence of the fleet, but he suggests that a reasonable time be allowed for the receipt of the Sultan's reply.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURUIE.

No. 106.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, March* 16, 1889.

WITH reference to the letter from this Office of yesterday's date, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to state to you that the doubt expressed by Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier as to the truth of the reported movement on the establishments of the North-West African Company at Cape Juby appears to be shared by Sir Joseph Lee, who has called personally at this Office in the interests of the Company.

Under these circumstances, I am to request that you will suggest to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the Commander of Her Majesty's ship "Curlew" should be instructed to communicate with Mr. White before starting for Cape Juby, and, in the event of the latter considering the visit to that place unnecessary, he should postpone it.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 107.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, March* 16, 1889.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you herewith, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, copy of a despatch which has been

received from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Madrid,* relating to an inquiry which, at the instance of the Director of Military Intelligence, his Excellency was requested to make of the Spanish Government for information respecting the surveys which the Spanish Military Mission to Fez might have furnished to their Government.

The Marquis de la Vega de Armijo appears to be willing to communicate the Reports in question, when received, in exchange for information respecting the soundings in Tangier waters which have been recently effected by Her Majesty's ships of war, and I am accordingly to request you to move their Lordships to inform Lord Salisbury what answer should be returned to this request of the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 108.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

Foreign Office, March 17, 1889.

Sir,

WITH reference to the letter from this Office of yesterday's date, on the subject of the Tangier cable, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to state to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Lordship, in reply to Mr. White's telegram No. 11, has informed him that a reasonable time should be allowed for the receipt of a reply from the Sultan to the representation addressed to His Shereefian Majesty through the Minister for Foreign Affairs before proceeding to the repair of the cable, but that it must not be exceeded.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 109.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 18.)

(No. 32. Ext. 8.)

Tangier, March 8, 1889.

My Lord,

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 9 of the 6th instant, on the subject of the Gibraltar-Tangier cable, I have the honour to report to your Lordship that Her Majesty's ship "Curlew" arrived here this afternoon.

After a brief consultation with me, the Captain returned to Gibraltar in order to make his Report to the Admiral in command of the Channel Squadron, and await further instructions. He entirely agrees with me in thinking that, in case it should become necessary to proceed to the repairing of the cable without having obtained the Sultan's permission, a greater display of force would be more likely to overawe this Government and its officials, and would therefore render less probable a resort to active measures of resistance on their part.

I venture most respectfully to point out to your Lordship that, should your Lordship approve the suggestion contained in Sir William Kirby Green's telegram No. 6, it would be advisable that the proposed communication to the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs should be made as soon as possible, so that the term proposed to be allowed to the Sultan for giving his formal consent to the carrying out of the repairs to the cable may expire before the departure of the Channel Squadron from Gibraltar for England, the date of which, I understand, is fixed at the 25th instant.

I have this day sent a telegram to your Lordship in the above sense.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

---

* No. 65.

No. 110.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received March 18.)

Sir,

Admiralty, March 16, 1889.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to forward, for the information of the Marquis of Salisbury, in reference to your letter of yesterday's date, the following decypher of a telegram received this day from Vice-Admiral Baird, commanding the Channel Squadron, viz.:—

"*Tangier, March* 16, 1889.

"Have communicated with Moorish authorities, who have no power to grant permission to repair telegraph cable. Sultan has been communicated with. Reply may be expected in a week. Could guard repairs of telegraph cable at any time."

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. D. AWDRY.

No. 111.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 29.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 18, 1889.

I HAVE received Sir W. K. Green's despatch No. 23 of the 28th ultimo, and I have to state to you that I approve his proceedings, as reported therein, in connection with the demonstrations made against the landing of a submarine telegraph cable.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 112.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received March 19.)

Sir,

Admiralty, March 18, 1889.

IN reference to your letter of the 16th instant, and to previous correspondence, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of the Marquis of Salisbury, that Her Majesty's ship "Curlew" had sailed for Cape Juby prior to the receipt of the instructions which were telegraphed on the receipt of your letter above quoted.

2. Instructions were also sent on the 16th instant to Her Majesty's ship "Goshawk" at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, as follows:—

"Proceed to Cape Juby, remain there one week for protection, then Gibraltar; if 'Curlew' arrives send her back to Channel Squadron. Acknowledge."

3. The foregoing orders were acknowledged by the Commanding Officer of the "Goshawk" in a telegram received this day.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

No. 113.

Question asked in the House of Commons, March 19, 1889.

Dr. Cameron,—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether his attention has been called to a Reuter's telegram, dated Tangier, 16th March, to the effect that the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs had sent a messenger to the Sultan's Court to inform His Majesty that the British Channel Squadron had come to Tangier to support the demands of the British Minister with regard to the cable and other claims, and that it was reported that the squadron would not leave until the Sultan's answer was received:

And whether it is true that a British squadron had gone to Tangier to support demands of the British Minister; and, if so, what demands.

Answer.

Some ships of the Channel Squadron have gone to Tangier. There are certain serious questions unsettled between the Shereefian Government and that of Her Majesty, especially the treacherous murder at Cape Juby of a British subject by some of the Sultan's soldiers, as well as the prohibition to allow the submarine cable to be repaired. I cannot enter into these questions further, as they are still under discussion between the two Governments.

No. 114.

Sir J. Lee to Foreign Office.—(Received March 20.)

(Telegraphic.) *Manchester, March* 20, 1889.

HAVE received telegram from Cape Juby saying shore house surrounded with soldiers, sheep and shepherds are captured.

"Goshawk" here for week. Require gun-boat for south.

We are not sure of the word "Goshawk," it might be "got Barook here." Any way they ask for protection of gun-boat.

This is contrary to promise of Minister made to Consul White.

No. 115.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 14.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, March* 20, 1889.

YOUR telegram No. 10.

Intelligence received by Company from Cape Juby that shore house is surrounded by soldiers, sheep and shepherds captured.

Her Majesty's ship "Goshawk" is at Cape Juby.

No. 116.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. White.—(Substance telegraphed.)

(No. 31. Ext. 14.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, March* 20, 1889.

WITH reference to your telegram No. 10 of the 14th instant, I have to acquaint you that the North-West African Company have received intelligence from Cape Juby that their shore house there is surrounded by Moorish soldiers, and that the sheep and shepherds have been captured.

Her Majesty's ship "Goshawk" has arrived at Cape Juby from the Canaries.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 117.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, March* 20, 1889.

WITH reference to your letter of the 18th instant, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the accompanying copy of a telegram from Sir Joseph Lee in regard to the state of affairs at Cape Juby.*

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

---

* No. 114.

No. 118.

Foreign Office to Sir J. Lee.

Sir, *Foreign Office, March* 20, 1889.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of this day's date in regard to the state of affairs at Cape Juby, and to state that the substance of it has been telegraphed to the British Representative at Tangier.

I am to add that Her Majesty's ship "Curlew" left Gibraltar for Cape Juby some days ago, and that Her Majesty's ship "Goshawk" had been ordered by telegraph to proceed there from the Canaries, and relieve the former vessel, which could not be spared for long.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 119.

The Earl of Lytton to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 21.)

(No. 151. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Biarritz, March* 18, 1889.

THE Count de Benomar, who was lately Spanish Ambassador at the Court of Berlin, is now staying at Biarritz, and I think your Lordship may be interested by the views he has expressed to me, with great earnestness, about the policy of Spain in reference to Morocco.

The Count and I were colleagues many years ago at Washington, since when I have not seen him till we met here a few days ago.

During the interval he has held various diplomatic posts, and amongst others that of Spanish Minister at Tangier, which he retained for a considerable number of years. He has always been a strong opponent of any separate or secret understanding between Spain and France, and he warmly espoused and promoted the confidential negotiations which have placed Spain in the second line of reserve behind the league of peace between Italy, Austria, and Germany.

The Count informs me that when he left Berlin both Prince Bismarck and the Italian Ambassador at that Court had intimated to him their serious apprehensions that the Marquis de la Vega de Armijo was disposed to entertain or encourage renewed overtures from the Government of the French Republic for some separate understanding between France and Spain with reference to the affairs of Morocco. He did not hesitate on that occasion to assure the German Chancellor and his Italian colleague of his disbelief in any ground for these apprehensions, for the policy they attribute to the Marquis was so dangerous to Spain, so contrary to the traditions of the country and the interests of the Monarchy, that, in his opinion, no Spanish Minister could be seriously tempted to entertain the idea of it.

Latterly, however, various circumstances had somewhat shaken the confidence he then expressed. The partition of Morocco proposed to the Spanish Government by M. Cambon on a previous occasion was of a very plausible character, for it left Spain in possession of the coast, but in reality its adoption would have been ruinous to her, for it carried the dominion of France along the line of the Atlas to a point opposite the Canaries.

M. Moret had avoided and exposed the snare. But his successor, vainer and more ambitious of personal distinction, was under stronger temptation to associate his tenure of office with what might be made to appear to him a great diplomatic *coup*; and if the present Spanish Government had not been drawn into some other understanding with France about the future of Morocco, it was difficult to understand the apparently increased restlessness of its policy in reference to the affairs of that country—a policy which seemed to aim rather at the provocation of a crisis than at the steady maintenance of the *status quo* in co-operation with those Powers which are interested in maintaining it.

Count Benomar mentioned one or two instances of this; but the circumstance to which he seemed to attach most significance is the recall of M. Diosdado, and the instructions given to his successor "to pursue a more forward policy."

M. Diosdado, who, the Count said, had been employed under him for twelve years

at Tangier, was exceptionally competent to carry out the policy hitherto pursued by Spain in Morocco, and could be trusted to keep things quiet there during the lifetime of the present Sultan in close co-operation with his English, Italian, and German colleagues. His recall would certainly not be conducive to the stability of the situation, which, resting on rotten foundations, needed very delicate handling, and in Morocco a forward Spanish policy was an absurdity. He had frequently endeavoured to impress on the Marquis de la Vega de Armijo that his Excellency was not called upon to initiate any foreign policy for Spain. The objects prescribed to the foreign policy of any Spanish Government other than that of a Republic were pre-existent, plain, and permanent: to maintain the Spanish Monarchy and preserve the independence of the Spanish nation. The means and methods of such a policy were equally definite. They dictated an understanding with Italy, Austria, and Germany in regard to European affairs, and close co-operation with England about the affairs of Morocco. If Morocco were partitioned between Spain and France, Spain would be overlapped by her great Republican neighbour from the Pyrenees to the Canaries. Her international position would thus become untenable, and her intestinal condition one of chronic anarchy. The humiliation, resentment, and exasperation of the Spanish people would overthrow any Government or dynasty associated with such a result. The Spanish Monarchy could not survive it, and Europe would no longer have any interest in the existence of the Spanish nation. If Morocco is eventually to fall under the dominion of any European Power or Powers, Spain, as being the most interested, would no doubt expect the lion's share; but that is precisely the share which would be secured by France in any Partition Treaty concluded between herself and Spain without the participation of the other Powers. The policy of Spain, therefore, must be to support those Powers in preventing any premature disturbance or collapse of the native authority in Morocco; and whenever the maintenance or restoration of that authority becomes no longer possible, to secure the support of England, Italy, Germany, and Austria in resisting the pretensions certain to be raised by France.

In this view, said Count Benomar, Prince Bismarck had always advised the Spanish Government to regard England and Italy as Powers in the first line, and Germany and Austria as Powers in the second, or reserve, line of its Morocco policy.

The Count then referred to the proceedings of the French in Morocco, which, he said, were of a continually aggressive, irritating, and troublesome character, although they were always followed or accompanied by professions of scrupulous inactivity on the part of the French Government. This incongruity between the professions of the Government and the acts of its Agents he rightly attributed to the fact that the foreign affairs of the French Republic are practically administered by the "Chefs de Bureau," and not by the Ministers, who are often ignorant or misinformed of what their Office is about.

The Count said that when M. de Courcelles, an old colleague of his, was talked of as likely to be called to the administration of the French Foreign Office, he had advised that gentleman, as a friend, not to attempt "a forward policy in Morocco," telling him plainly that it would involve France in a very serious quarrel with Spain, and that Spain would not be unsupported in such a quarrel. M. de Courcelles had given him satisfactory assurances as to his own intentions if placed in a position to carry them out, to which he had replied, "My dear friend, your intentions will be wholly ineffectual unless you get rid of half the permanent staff of your Office and take the business of it completely into your hands."

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYTTON.

No. 120.

Sir J. Lee to Foreign Office.—(*Received March* 21.)

56, *Mosley Street, Manchester, March* 20, 1889.

Dear Sir,

I HAVE to acknowledge your letter in which you inform me that the Minister at Tangier had stated that no soldiers would attack Cape Juby.

I thought it prudent to send one of the Directors of the Company to the station. He sailed on Saturday, but will not reach there for fourteen days. Like all the Sultan's promises, the one made by his Minister is broken already, and he openly states that he will attack the port of Tarfaya, Cape Juby.

We have received the following telegram from Mr. Hepburn, our Manager, sent by schooner to the Canary Islands, and from thence by Spanish telegram:—

"Shore house surrounded with soldiers. Sheep and shepherds captured. 'Goshawk' (? got Bairook) here for week. Require gun-boat for south.—HEPBURN."

I confess I don't understand the word "Goshawk" unless it means as I have put in parentheses. Bairook is the Chief. It may possibly mean that "Goshawk" is one of Her Majesty's ships.

We have about twenty men in the shore house and castle. It is possible there may be thirty men there, but we are following our instructions given us by your Office not to fire unless attacked.

I shall be glad to come to town if you desire to see me.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JOSEPH C. LEE.

No. 121.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received March* 21, 2·5 P.M.)

(No. 12.)
(Telegraphic.) *Tangier, March* 21, 1889, 12·50 P.M.

YOUR telegram No. 14.

Am sending express courier to the Court stating that Her Majesty's Government will hold Sultan responsible for all that may occur.

No. 122.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

Foreign Office, March 21, 1889.

Sir,

WITH reference to the letter from this Office of yesterday's date, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that Her Majesty's Representative at Tangier has reported, by telegraph, that he is sending an express courier to the Moorish Court with a message to the effect that the Sultan will be held responsible by Her Majesty's Government for all that may occur at Cape Juby.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 123.

Foreign Office to Sir J. Lee.

Foreign Office, March 21, 1889.

Sir,

WITH reference to my letter of yesterday's date in regard to the state of affairs at Cape Juby, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to inform you that a telegram has to-day been received from Mr. White, in which he reports that he is sending by an express courier a further representation to the Sultan on the matter.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 124.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received March* 22.)

(No. 35.)

Tangier, March 14, 1889.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report that, upon receipt on the evening of the 12th instant of your Lordship's telegram No. 10 of that date, I called upon Hadj Mohammed Torres, and informed him that the Channel Squadron had been ordered to come to Tangier, and to remain here until the cable has been repaired. I thought

it well to state that it was with great regret that Her Majesty's Government had at length found itself constrained to resort to these measures, but that no other course was open to it in view of the attitude the Sultan had thought fit to adopt towards it. I added that Her Majesty's Government had displayed great patience and forbearance in this matter, in that it had waited upwards of five weeks in the hope that wiser counsels would prevail with the Sultan, and that His Majesty would of his own accord have ordered that no further opposition should be offered to the repair of the cable; but that, as this forbearance had apparently been misconstrued by the Sultan, Her Majesty's Government had been obliged to take steps to impress upon His Shereefian Majesty the necessity of desisting from further opposition.

Thinking it possible that the nature of Hadj Mohammed Torres' instructions might permit him to yield at the last moment, if his Excellency perceived that active measures were about to be taken, I expressed to his Excellency the hope that the instructions under which he was acting might empower him to give at once the required permission for the repair of the cable, and thus enable me to telegraph to your Lordship that the matter had been settled, and that the presence of the fleet was not required.

Hadj Mohammed Torres replied, however, that he could do nothing further than communicate to the Sultan the language I had held; but his Excellency assured me that, in making this communication, he would urge His Shereefian Majesty to lose no time in giving the required orders, so that His Majesty might avoid the humiliation of the repairs being carried out notwithstanding his opposition. His Excellency also promised to take steps that the greatest dispatch should be used in obtaining the Sultan's reply.

In order that there should be no misunderstanding as to the purport of the communication I had made to Hadj Mohammed Torres verbally, I addressed his Excellency on the following day a letter embodying the language I had held. I have the honour to inclose herewith a translation of this letter.

I communicated, by telegraph, to Vice-Admiral Baird, who is in command of the Channel Squadron, the nature of the communication I had made to the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs and of his Excellency's reply.

The Channel Squadron has not arrived, nor have I as yet received any communication from Admiral Baird, but I understand that the squadron was at Gibraltar yesterday, so its arrival here may be expected at any moment.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

P.S.—Since writing the above I have received a telegram from the Admiral informing me that the squadron would arrive here early to-morrow morning.

H. E. W.

Inclosure in No. 124.

Mr. White to Hadj Mohammed Torres.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.) *March* 13, 1889 (10 *Rejeb*, 1306).

HAVING received last night orders from Her Majesty's Government to make a certain communication to your Excellency, I called upon you at once to deliver to you verbally the message, so that no time might be lost, but I think it right, in order that there should be no misunderstanding, to repeat to your Excellency in writing what I then stated to you by word of mouth.

Her Majesty's Government directed me to inform your Government that, in view of the obstacles that have been raised to the repair of the telegraphic cable connecting this port with Gibraltar, they had issued orders that the squadron which has lately been cruizing in this neighbourhood should come to Tangier and remain here till the cable has been repaired.

In making this communication to your Excellency, I reminded you that it is now upwards of five years since I gave your Excellency a formal assurance that it was not intended to lay any new line of cable, but merely to repair the existing cable, which was nearly worn out, and I requested that no further opposition should be made to the carrying out of these repairs. The only apparent result of this assurance and request was that a body of soldiers was sent to the beach with orders, as your Excellency informed me, to prevent by force the repairing of the cable, and that orders were

likewise sent to the Governors of all the ports to place guards along the coast, and to oppose by force the laying of a cable.

In view of the friendship which has so long existed between the two nations, Her Majesty's Government have shown the greatest patience and forbearance, in the expectation that the Sultan, on having the matter placed before His Majesty by your Excellency in its true light, might, of his own accord, have given orders to permit the execution of the repairs in question.

It appears, however, that this patience and forbearance have been misconstrued, and Her Majesty's Government find themselves reluctantly compelled to resort to other measures.

I had hoped that possibly your Excellency might hold instructions that would have empowered you to arrange this question yourself at once, and that thus even now, at the last moment, I might have been enabled to inform Her Majesty's Government, by telegraph, that the presence of the squadron was not required, but in this hope I was unfortunately disappointed, as your Excellency informed me that you could do nothing but communicate to the Sultan the message I had delivered to you.

I urged your Excellency, therefore, to lose no time in making that communication to His Majesty, and to point out at the same time the importance of dispatching immediate orders in the sense required, so that, if possible, His Majesty may have the credit of having of his own free will permitted the repair of the cable, and that it may not be made evident to the world that a disagreement has arisen between His Majesty and the old allies of His Majesty's dynasty, to whom both His Majesty and His Majesty's predecessors have ever been accustomed to apply when involved in difficulties with other powers.

Peace.

(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 125.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received March* 22.)

(No. 36. Ext. 10.)

My Lord, *Tangier, March* 14, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's telegram No. 11 of the 13th instant, informing me that a report had reached the North-West African Company to the effect that the Governor of Wadnoon was marching to attack their factory at Cape Juby with a body of troops some 400 strong.

I took the first opportunity of calling upon the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs and inquiring whether he had any knowledge as to the object of this reported expedition.

His Excellency replied that he had no knowledge on the subject, but at the same time he had no hesitation in assuring me that no attack was contemplated on the Company's factory. His Excellency added that, should it be a fact that such a force was being led towards Cape Juby by the Governor of Wadnoon, it could only be to operate against some unruly tribe in that neighbourhood.

I had the honour to report the substance of the foregoing to your Lordship by telegraph this morning.

Although I have no doubt that there can be no intention of making any direct attack on the North-West African Company's factory at Cape Juby, I am by no means convinced that Hadj Mohammed Torres' explanation of the probable object of the rumoured expedition is entirely correct, for I think it very probable that the Sultan may have sent orders to the Governor of Wadnoon to take steps to check the trade of the Company by preventing the neighbouring tribes from having intercourse with them. I have therefore considered it my duty to address a letter to Cid Emfadl Gharnit warning him that Her Majesty's Government would hold the Sultan responsible for any interference with the North-West African Company.

I have the honour to inclose herewith a translation of this letter.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure in No. 125.

Mr. White to Cid Emfadl Gharnit.

(Translation.) *March* 14, 1889 (11 *Rejeb*, 1306).

(After compliments.)

A REPORT has reached Her Majesty's Government that the Governor of Wadnoon is marching towards Cape Juby with a force of some 400 men. I cannot suppose that there is any intention of making any attack on the English factory at Cape Juby, for the Sultan must be well aware of the serious consequences which would in such case ensue, but I conclude that the object of the expedition must be, as Hadj Mohammed Torres informs me is probably the case, merely to operate against some tribe in the southern confines of the Sultan's dominions. At the same time, I think it well to warn your Excellency that Her Majesty's Government will hold the Shereefian Government responsible for any interference with the English Company. The tribes in the neighbourhood of Cape Juby have lately recommenced commercial intercourse with the Company, and I would urge, with a view to preventing further untoward questions, that the Governor of Wadnoon be instructed to be very careful to abstain from offering any kind of obstruction to the Company's trade.

Peace.

(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 126.

Sir Clare Ford to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 22.)

(No. 35.) *Madrid, March* 19, 1889.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the Spanish Under-Secretary of State, Señor Figuera, has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Tangier, in place of Señor Diosdado, who has been removed in the same capacity to Stockholm.

Señor Diosdado is spoken of as a thorough gentleman, but he failed to acquire the approbation of his countrymen in his treatment of Spanish affairs in Morocco; and I understand that pressure was brought to bear on the Spanish Ministry of State at Madrid to have him removed.

His successor, Señor Figuera, is a well-known Spanish official, and is deservedly most popular. He will arrive in Tangier imbued with the policy of the Spanish Government, which consists in a strict regard for the maintenance of the *status quo*.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS CLARE FORD.

No. 127.

Sir J. Lee to Foreign Office.—(Received March 22.)

Dear Sir, 56, *Mosley Street, Manchester, March* 21, 1889.

I AM much obliged for the assurance contained in your letter of yesterday's date. In having the telegram repeated, I find that the word in doubt was "Goshawk," and that another word which was rendered "south" should have been "month," the object evidently of the telegram being to ask the consent of the Government to allow the "Goshawk" to remain at Cape Juby a month so that all matters might be settled by Mr. Mackenzie, who would arrive about the 28th or 29th instant.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JOSEPH C. LEE.

No. 128.

Question asked in the House of Commons, March 22, 1889.

Sir Robert Fowler,—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—

(1.) To state the nature of the British claims which a portion of the Mediterranean Squadron has been sent to Tangier to enforce:

(2.) Whether the Sultan of Morocco has ever sanctioned the telegraphic cable between Tangier and Europe, injury to which is alleged to be a ground of complaint, or has made himself in any way responsible for its maintenance:

(3.) Whether Cape Juby, where injuries are said to have been done to certain traders, for which it is also alleged that reparation is now sought, is within the authority of the Sultan of Morocco:

(4.) And whether Her Majesty's Government is aware that demands for compensation, on account of misconduct by tribes over which the Sultan of Morocco has no real control, are likely to lead to extortionate demands and violent reprisals seriously imperilling the interests of the natives.

Answer.

There are obvious reasons why I cannot state particularly the claims which Her Majesty's Government make upon the Government of Morocco. The sanction of the Sultan to the telegraphic cable was communicated by the Moorish Commissioner for Foreign Affairs to Her Majesty's Minister. It is true that he afterwards attempted to withdraw it; but Her Majesty's Government do not admit his right to do so. Her Majesty's Government have never admitted the sovereignty of the Sultan over Cape Juby; but he, on the contrary, claims to exercise authority there, and it was by an armed force of his soldiers that the European servants of an English Company were treacherously set upon, and one of them killed and two wounded. Her Majesty's Government will not make demands which are liable to lead to extortion or injustice.

No. 129.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 32.) *Foreign Office, March* 23, 1889.

Sir,

I APPROVE the representation which you sent by express courier to the Moorish Court, stating that Her Majesty's Government will hold the Sultan responsible for all that may occur at Cape Juby, as reported in your telegram No. 12 of the 21st instant.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 130.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, March* 23, 1889.

WITH reference to my letter of the 20th instant, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a communication from Sir Joseph Lee in regard to the state of affairs at Cape Juby;* and I am to request that, in laying this letter before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, you will move their Lordships to cause Lord Salisbury to be informed how long Her Majesty's ship "Goshawk" can be allowed to remain at that place.

I am, &c.

(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 131.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 25.)

(No. 34. Ext. 9.) *Tangier, March* 13, 1889.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that I have this day made a communication to the Moorish Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in accordance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's telegram No. 10.

* No. 127.

Hadj Mohammed Torres replied that it is not in his power to take any step of his own initiative, but that he would lose no time in sending an express courier to the Sultan with a communication, in which he would urge His Shereefian Majesty strongly to send orders by return courier to allow the carrying out of the repairs to the cable.

The Channel Squadron has not yet arrived in Tangier Bay, but I have made known the steps I have taken to the Admiral in command telegraphically.

The substance of the above has been communicated to your Lordship by telegraph.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 132.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received March* 25.)

(No. 37. Ext. 11.)

Tangier, March 15, 1889.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my telegram No. 9 of the 13th instant, I have the honour to report to your Lordship that the Channel Squadron arrived here this morning, and that this afternoon Vice-Admiral Baird called with me on the Moorish Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, and informed him that he had instructions to remain before Tangier till the repairs of the submarine cable should be carried out.

Hadj Mohammed Torres informed him, in reply, that he had no power of his own initiative to grant the permission required for the execution of these repairs, and requested, therefore, that we should await the reply to the letter he had already dispatched to the Sultan.

Although I do not believe that in presence of Her Majesty's ships in this bay an attempt to repair the cable would be met by physical opposition, still I would venture most respectfully to suggest that a reasonable time be allowed to elapse for the receipt of the Sultan's reply before any further steps are taken.

The substance of the above has already been communicated to your Lordship by telegraph.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 133.

The Earl of Lytton to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received March* 25.)

(No. 158. Confidential.)

Biarritz, March 23, 1889.

My Lord,

WITH reference to Sir William Kirby Green's despatches Nos. 25 and 26, Confidential, of the 1st instant, I may mention that Count Benomar, in the course of the conversation reported in my despatch No. 151, Confidential, of the 18th instant, referred to the report that the Sultan of Morocco had ceded to Germany a territory on the borders of Algeria in the direction of the River Monlougia.

This report he said was entirely without foundation, and on the face of it absurd, inasmuch as the territory in question was so situated as to be absolutely untenable if the possession of it were disputed by France.

Count Benomar, however, seemed under an impression that the report had been the subject of some representation made at Berlin by the Spanish Government, whose hasty credence of it he attributed to French instigation.

His language on the subject of Señor Diosdado's recall was also in complete accordance with the statement made by that gentleman to Sir W. K. Green, that the cause of it is connected with the same considerations which have occasioned his own removal from Berlin, and that it may be regarded as a sign if not of actual arrangements, at least of some approach to an understanding between France and Spain as to the future of Morocco.

Count Benomar also seemed inclined to attribute to French, unopposed by Spanish, influence the Sultan's opposition to the repair of the Eastern Telegraph Company's cable. He said that Señor Diosdado had been offered, but had refused, the post of Spanish Minister at the Court of Sweden.

33

M. Charmes visited Madrid last year. I cannot say whether his visit was productive of any change in the disposition of the Spanish Government with reference to the affairs of Morocco, and the existence of any such change was at the time emphatically denied by my Spanish colleague. But, owing to the permanent character of M. Charmes' functions, and the transitory position of his official superiors, he may be regarded as the chief manager of French foreign affairs.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYTTON.

No. 134.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(*Received March* 25.)

(Confidential.)

Sir,

Admiralty, March 25, 1889.

WITH reference to previous correspondence, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the decypher of a telegram, dated 24th instant, from the officer commanding Her Majesty's ship "Goshawk."

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure in No. 134.

The Officer commanding H.M.S. "Goshawk" to Admiralty.

(Telegraphic.)

Las Palmas, March 24, 1889, 4·45 P.M.

RETURNED on account of bad weather. State of affairs at Juby satisfactory. Purpose leaving when it lulls; calling at Juby on the way to Gibraltar.

No. 135.

The Eastern Telegraph Company (Limited) to Foreign Office.—(*Received March* 25.)

Winchester House, 50, Old Broad Street, London, March 25, 1889.

Dear Sir Julian,

IT may be of use to you to have in your hands a Memorandum of the position of our telegraph system at Tangier.

You will observe that we sent across sufficient cable to repair the portion between the sea and the telegraph house in the town. This was landed at the Custom-house, and we paid duty upon it. It is in the Custom-house now, as the authorities would not allow us to use it in any way. Later on, when it was becoming necessary to have the present connection between the sea and the office replaced by a piece of efficient cable, the "Electra"-steamer was sent down with the cable on board, and it was landed on the beach. As you are aware, our people were stopped digging the trenches in the sand along which it was intended to lay the cable.

There is no doubt that it will be decided that this portion of the cable should be laid, and if the Admiral receives instructions to lay it, we will have no difficulty in doing it; but I would suggest that a telegram should be sent to Mr. de Sauty, our agent at Gibraltar, who will at once proceed to Tangier with one of his staff, so as to make the electrical connection—in other words, splice the sea portion on to the land portion.

The whole thing can be done in a few hours, and I may mention that there is no intention to add one yard to the existing line nor extend it in any way along the coast, as is represented by Spaniards and others interested in preventing the system being worked in an efficient manner.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JOHN PENDER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 135.

Memorandum.

I INCLOSE tracing showing what has been done in regard to the Tangier cable.*

First, we tried to lay a cable from the cable-house to the office, which is shown on the tracing dotted red.

It was found impossible to maintain this, on account of the cross sea literally rending it to pieces.

Then we proposed a land line, which is shown in blue, but Sir Kirby Green advised us not to attempt its erection, because the Moors were apprehensive that we had something more important in view.

The next thing we did was to make a trenched land line, which is marked red, and this has been over and over again maliciously broken and interfered with by some persons unknown.

It had at last become so bad that it became necessary to renew it. One and a-half miles of cable was sent to Tangier and lodged in the Custom-house, and duty paid upon it.

This cable the Moorish authorities would not allow us to use.

The accompanying correspondence will show why the "Electra" was sent with cable to lay in a new trench line. We had no apprehension that there would be any trouble, and I considered we were acting under the advice of our Consul, although not official.

The "Electra" left this mile and a-half of cable on the beach, but it is evident that the Moors believed we had the intention of going on to Mogador without their leave. The Spanish and Tangier papers seem to foster the idea that such was our intention, and this has also been published in the London papers, whereas we have never seriously considered this subject.

(Signed) JAMES ANDERSON, *Managing Director.*

50, *Old Broad Street, London, March* 23, 1889.

Inclosure 2 in No. 135.

Memorandum to Managing Director.

I AM sorry to have again to trouble you about the Tangier Beach line.

It has been lately giving us a lot of trouble, notwithstanding the putting down lately of two pieces of old type D, received from Malta for the purpose.

I propose now to relay about 1·5 knot of new type D, where nearly all the faults occur, and cutting out of circuit some very old type C, the serving of which is nearly perished over the great part of it, and in many places is totally perished.

We have 25 knots type D in the tanks.

If you approve of this being done please wire, and I will start at once with the work.

Sir Kirby Green advises this being done instead of doing anything with regard to the overhead line, as, having already landed without trouble some pieces of cable, we should not be interfered with, whereas he fears that if we were to start the overhead line he would be called upon to stop us, and perhaps cause a great delay.

Griffin writes that it is extremely doubtful whether the Sultan will ever get so far as Tangier, as so many of the officials there do not look upon his visit with any agreeable feelings.

Respectfully,

(Signed) C. V. DE SAUTY.

The Eastern Telegraph Company (Limited),
Gibraltar Station, January 16, 1889.

Inclosure 3 in No. 135.

Managing Director to Mr. de Sauty.

London, January 22, 1889, 2·18 P.M.

(Telegraphic.)

DO as you propose at Tangier.

---

* Tracing not printed.

Inclosure 4 in No. 135.

Mr. de Sauty to Managing Director.

(Telegraphic.) *Gibraltar, February* 12, 1889, 6·45 A.M.

REFERRING to my letter of the 16th January and your S. G. of the 22nd, Mr. Taylor took over the type D.

The Moorish Customs officials have been from day to day simply playing with us, making promises one day to be broken the next, until Saturday, when they gave a written refusal to allow us to remove cable from Customs, although the duties had been tendered.

Sir K. Green being ill and unable to assist us, Mr. White, the Consul, has taken the matter in hand, and has been most energetic in trying to overcome the scruples of the Customs, but unsuccessfully, they asserting that they have been forbidden by the Sultan to afford any facilities, and that they dare not pass the cable.

In meantime, Taylor has got trench ready, and has patched up old line as well as he was able.

It has been suggested unofficially by Mr. White that the "Electra" when here might do as she did before with main cable, and lend what is wanted for beach, taking away that stored at Customs without your authority.

I have not liked to make a further move, and solicit your instructions.

Inclosure 5 in No. 135.

Managing Director to Mr. de Sauty.

(Telegraphic.) *London, February* 12, 1889, 10 P.M.

USE your own discretion. I do not know what to advise so well as you can, being on the spot.

No. 136.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 25, 9·15 P.M.)

(No. 13.)
(Telegraphic.) *Tangier, March* 25, 1889, 4·25 P.M.

YOUR telegram No. 13.

Eleven days having now elapsed, and no reply having come from the Sultan, after consultation with Admiral in command of squadron, I called on Minister for Foreign Affairs, and stated I considered that sufficient time had been allowed for reply. His Excellency urged bad state of the roads owing to recent rains, and begged further delay of three or four days, assuring me that the reply would be satisfactory.

I inquired privately what reply his Excellency would give were I to address him a letter stating that Company would proceed to repair cable, and that, unless assurances were given that no force would be used to oppose them, Admiral would take steps to overcome opposition, giving public necessary warning. Minister for Foreign Affairs replied that he would in that case reply that, under the circumstances, no physical opposition would be offered.

I await your Lordship's instructions.

No. 137.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 15.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, March* 25, 1889.

HER Majesty's ship "Goshawk" returned to Canaries 24th instant, on account of bad weather. Affairs at Cape Juby reported satisfactory. When fine "Goshawk" proposes to call at Juby on way to Gibraltar.

No. 138.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. White.—(Substance telegraphed.)

(No. 35. Ext. 15.)

Foreign Office, March 25, 1889.

Sir,

I HAVE to acquaint you that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have communicated to me a telegram from the Officer commanding Her Majesty's ship "Goshawk," dated Las Palmas, the 24th instant.

The Commander reports that he had returned with his vessel to the Canaries on that day on account of bad weather, but that the state of affairs at Cape Juby was reported to be satisfactory. He concludes by saying that, when fine, the "Goshawk" proposes to call at the latter place on her voyage to Gibraltar.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 139.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. White.

E

(No. 33.)

Foreign Office, March 25, 1889.

Sir,

I APPROVE your letter to Cid Emfadl Gharneet, a translation of which accompanies your despatch No. 36 of the 14th instant, regarding the reported expedition of the Governor of Wadnoon to Cape Juby.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 140.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. White.

E

(No. 34.)

Foreign Office, March 25, 1889.

Sir,

I APPROVE your letter to the Moorish Commissioner for Foreign Affairs regarding the repair of the Gibraltar-Tangier telegraph cable, a translation of which accompanies your despatch No. 35 of the 14th instant.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 141.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 26.)

E

(No. 38. Confidential.)

Tangier, March 18, 1889.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 30 of the 8th instant, I have the honour to report that Señor Diosdado left Tangier this day for Seville, where he will spend about a month before proceeding to his new post at Stockholm.

Señor Uribarri, the First Secretary, remains in charge of the Spanish Legation until the arrival of the new Minister, Señor Figueras.

A large number of persons, including most of the Diplomatic and Consular Body, accompanied M. Diosdado to the beach on his departure.

After M. Diosdado had embarked, Señor Rinaldi, the First Interpreter of the Spanish Legation, turned to me and said: "Mark my words, within three months I shall have retired from the service."

M. Rinaldi has been the medium through whom Spain has of late years gained the position of confidential adviser to the Sultan—a perfect Arabic scholar, he has resided in this country for many years, and since the change of Spanish policy towards Morocco, initiated by M. Diosdado on his appointment to the post eleven years ago, has ingratiated himself with the Moorish officials and with the Sultan, from whom, it is said, he has received substantial favours in return for the services he has rendered. It is to be supposed, then, that he feels that, if a policy less friendly

towards Morocco is about to be adopted by his Government, he will be placed in a false position; and that this conjecture is likely to be correct is rendered more probable by other hints he has lately dropped on the subject.

M. Diosdado's removal, if followed by the retirement of M. Rinaldi, would seem to indicate that the Spanish Government is about to revert to its former policy in this country, and it will, in that case, be necessary to carefully observe the development of this policy to discover whether it will afford any grounds for believing that an understanding has been come to with France for a partition of this country, as was contemplated by M. Ferry when in office five years ago.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 142.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 16.)

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, March 26, 1889, 3·45 P.M.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY suggests that when cable is relaid their agent at Gibraltar, M. de Sauty, should be asked, by telegraph, to proceed at once with an assistant to Tangier to splice the sea portion to the land portion.

No. 143.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. White.—(Substance telegraphed.)

(No. 36. Ext. 16.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 26, 1889.

I HAVE to acquaint you that the Eastern Telegraph Company have made a suggestion that when the Gibraltar-Tangier cable is relaid, M. de Sauty, the agent of the Company at Gibraltar, should be requested, by telegraph, to proceed to Tangier immediately, accompanied by an assistant, for the purpose of uniting the sea and land portions of the cable.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 144.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 38.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 26, 1889.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 29 of the 8th instant, in which you ask for instructions as to the disposal of the money to be paid in compensation to the victims of the Cape Juby outrage by the Moorish Government, and I have to instruct you to remit to this Office the amount, when received, by a bill or bills payable to the order of the Chief Clerk.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 145.

Foreign Office to Sir J. Lee.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 26, 1889.

WITH reference to my letter of the 21st instant, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to inform you that Her Majesty's ship "Goshawk" returned on the 24th instant to the Canaries from Cape Juby owing to bad weather.

The Commander of the "Goshawk" reported that the state of affairs was satisfactory when he left Cape Juby, but he proposed to call there again, when the weather improved, on his way to Gibraltar.

I am, &c.

(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 146.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received March 27.)

Admiralty, March 26, 1889.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of this day's date, forwarding paraphrase of a telegram from Mr. White relating to the Tangier cable, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the perusal of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, copy of a letter from Vice-Admiral Baird, dated at Tangier 20th March, calling attention to certain points should he be instructed to use force to repair the cable.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure in No. 146.

Vice-Admiral Baird to Admiralty.

"Northumberland," at Tangier, March 20, 1889.

Sir,

WITH reference to the object of the visit of squadron under my command to Tangier, namely, to remain until telegraph cable is repaired, with a possibility of being instructed to use force to effect this result, I request you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the following points suggest themselves to my mind, in view of Her Majesty's Government deciding that the cable shall be repaired notwithstanding the Sultan's objection, viz.:—

(1.) Men might be landed without opposition. On departure of squadron, the Moors would probably destroy the new cable.

(2.) Landing a force might be opposed, and consequent collision with Moors. Guns in the fortress would fire on landing party, which it would be impossible to return without causing loss of life, and destruction to property of foreign Legations and subjects of friendly Powers.

(3.) Moors being a fanatical race, any act of hostility on our part might result in the populace rising, and committing damage to the property and persons of foreigners.

2. In the first case, the destruction of the new cable would necessitate further proceedings.

As regards cases (2) and (3), there could be no guarantee that the Moors would not fire on the landing party, and as heavy guns are placed in batteries on the face of the town, it would be necessary to give foreign Powers timely notice of any intended act of hostility, in order that arrangements be made to secure the safety of the large numbers of foreign residents.

3. These considerations would of necessity influence such action as their Lordships' may direct me to take, and I have therefore to request that any representation from Her Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, having in view the adoption of coercive measures by the squadron, may be considered by their Lordships in the light of the above not improbable consequences.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. K. E. BAIRD.

No. 147.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 17.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, March 27, 1889, 11·45 A.M.*

YOUR telegram No. 13.

Inform Moorish Government we cannot wait after this week, and Company will begin to repair cable on the 1st proximo.

You will arrange accordingly with Company's agent at Gibraltar.

No. 148.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. White.—(Substance telegraphed.)

(No. 37. Ext. 17.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 27, 1889.

I HAVE received your telegram No. 13 of the 25th instant, in which you state that no reply has yet come from the Sultan of Morocco in regard to the Gibraltar-Tangier cable.

I have to instruct you to inform the Moorish Government that Her Majesty's Government cannot delay the matter after the current week, and that the Telegraph Company will commence the repairs of the cable on the 1st proximo.

You will make the necessary arrangements with the agent of the Company at Gibraltar.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 149.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 27, 1889.

WITH reference to my previous letter of yesterday, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to state to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that Her Majesty's Representative at Tangier has been instructed, by telegraph, to inform the Moorish Government that the time to be allowed for the receipt of the Sultan's reply respecting the Tangier cable cannot be extended beyond the end of this week, and that the work of repair will be commenced on the 1st proximo.

I am to add that a communication has been received from the Eastern Telegraph Company suggesting that their agent at Gibraltar, M. de Sauty, should be requested, by telegraph, to proceed at once, with an assistant, to Tangier when the cable is relaid to splice the sea portion to the shore end, and Mr. White has been instructed to arrange accordingly with the Company's agent.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 150.

E *Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 28.)*

(No. 39.)

My Lord,

Tangier, March 21, 1889.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 12 of the 16th instant, instructing me, on the settlement of the question that has arisen out of the desire of the Eastern Telegraph Company to repair their cable, to press the Moorish Government for a settlement of the claim of the North-West African Company at Cape Juby, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith translation of a letter I have received from Cid Emfadl Gharnit, in reply to the letter addressed to him on the 11th ultimo by Sir W. Kirby Green, in accordance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch No. 4 of the 14th January.

In this letter the Vizier recapitulates the various points mentioned in Sir W. K. Green's letter, and endeavours to reply to them categorically.

It is not necessary that I should trespass upon your Lordship's time by following the Vizier through the somewhat confused arguments he puts forward: I need only say that in the archives of this Legation I can find no letters of Sir John Drummond Hay in the sense mentioned by the Vizier, and I conclude that his Excellency is referring to what Sir J. D. Hay wrote regarding Englishmen landing in Soos for the purposes of carrying on a contraband trade; and possibly, also, to arguments used to persuade the Sultan to open ports in Soos, when, it was urged, the trade of the Soudan would be attracted to the new ports, which would be in a position to compete with Cape Juby.

I thought it advisable to address a letter to Cid Emfadl Gharnit, acknowledging the receipt of his letter, and informing him that I was forwarding it to your Lordship, but pointing out at the same time that it could only be regarded as unsatisfactory. In this letter I have not pressed for a settlement of the question, as I conclude, from the terms of your Lordship's above-mentioned telegram, that it is not desired to complicate the cable question by pressing the Cape Juby claim till the former has been disposed of.

I have the honour to transmit herewith translation of this letter, as also the draft of a further letter which, subject to your Lordship's approval, I propose to address to the Vizier after the cable question has been arranged. In this latter note, as your Lordship will observe, I propose to inform the Vizier that Her Majesty's Government considers the discussion closed, and insists on the satisfaction of the claim without further loss of time. I make no mention of the personal compensations, as I trust that these will have already been paid. Should, however, this hope be disappointed, I might add a paragraph urging the immediate payment.

I have deemed it advisable, even should a favourable reply regarding the cable be received in the meantime, to delay pressing for a settlement of the Cape Juby claim until I shall have been favoured with your Lordship's reply as to the note I propose to address to the Vizier, for your Lordship would probably wish to be in possession of Cid Emfadl Gharnit's letter before giving me your Lordship's instructions. The delay that will occur need only be very short if your Lordship will communicate to me your decision by telegraph.

Before closing this despatch I will venture to add, that I fear it will be a very difficult matter to accomplish a settlement of this unfortunate question without resorting to more active measures than we have hitherto found it necessary to have recourse to. The Sultan has undoubtedly always been much incensed at the presence of the Company at Cape Juby, which place, notwithstanding the arguments that have been adduced, His Majesty persists in considering as an integral portion of his dominions, and in this view His Majesty has probably been confirmed by the opinions expressed to him by certain of the foreign Representatives. It will be within your Lordship's recollection that, when Sir W. Kirby Green was at the Shereefian Court in 1886, and an agent of the Company was also at Morocco in hopes of being able to negotiate an amicable settlement, the Sultan refused even to allow the matter to be discussed. Looking, then, upon this question as one in which the right is on his side, and feeling that his prestige in this country will seriously suffer by a tame surrender of such right, His Shereefian Majesty will be very disinclined to yield except under great pressure. The fact that, notwithstanding the strong representations that have been made, in accordance with your Lordship's instructions, His Majesty has dispatched a considerable body of troops to Cape Juby; as also the attitude His Majesty has chosen to adopt with regard to the cable question, issuing orders to all the Governors on the seaboard to be in readiness to repel any attempt to lay a cable, exciting a general feeling of alarm and expectation of war throughout the country, tend to confirm the view that His Majesty may be under the impression that he can successfully resist the claim put forward by Her Majesty's Government, which, as His Majesty probably trusts, will not be willing to carry matters so far as to open hostilities.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 150.

Cid Emfadl Gharnit to Sir W. K. Green.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.)

I HAVE received your letter (saying) that you have communicated to your Government the three letters sent to you on the Cape Juby question, and that your Government has answered you on the subject in the manner set forth in your letter in seven paragraphs, (in) the first of which (you state) that your Government holds the Moorish Government responsible for the losses sustained by the Company in its trade at the aforesaid place in consequence of the obstructive attitude of its officials; (in) the second (you state) that our honoured friend the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has commanded you to inform us that in one of the above letters it is admitted that his Government did not recognize that Juby belongs to the dominions of the Empire of

Morocco at the time that the Company landed there; (in) the third (you state) that the Secretary of State had also mentioned that in the interval which elapsed between the assertion by the Moorish Government of its authority over the tribes neighbouring to Juby and the establishment of the Company there, the Company had established relations of friendship and commerce with those neighbouring tribes, and that these were thereupon interrupted through the action of the officials of the Moorish Government; the fourth (states) that no intelligence has reached foreign Powers of the extension of the Moorish dominion to the south of Wad Draa, and that there is also no proof of this in the possession of the British Government; the fifth (states) that the above-mentioned Secretary of State urges the Moorish Government not to gainsay the rights of foreigners who were at that place before the Moorish Government succeeded in establishing its authority there; the sixth (states) that the friendly Government protests against the Shereefian Government, if it should compel the Company to abandon Juby without compensation for the losses sustained by it in its trade through the opposition of the officials of the Moorish Government; the seventh states that the friendly Government has declared that it cannot (consent) that this matter be treated with it through a Special Envoy from the Sultan until an answer be received to that letter. I have communicated your letter to the knowledge of our lord [may God make him victorious], and His Majesty has acquainted himself with its contents, and has commanded me to answer you on each of the seven aforesaid paragraphs in the manner detailed below.

Answer to the first paragraph. When the Company landed at Tarfaya the principal men of the tribe of Tekna reported the fact to the Moorish Government, and made known to it that this place was in the country of their brethren, the Ait Jemel, who belong to the Empire of Morocco, and they stated that, when they attempted to restrain them, Mackenzie, the Chief of the Company, told them that they (the Company) were landing with the permission of the Moorish Government, and that a letter from this Government was in their possession. The Moorish Government answered that they had given no such permission, and had given no letter to them (the Company), and ordered them (the principal men of the tribe) to have nothing to say to them nor turn them away if they remained out at sea, but if they should come to the land to oppose them and not to deal with them. The Moorish Government inquired if the merchants* had before that time gone out (to the land) at that place, and they (the principal men) answered that they did so sometimes in the wool season, as well as at some other landing places, such as El-Baida and El-Harisha, &c., in an underhand manner, and met together with the common people of the inhabitants of the coast, not with the tribes who are in the interior of the country, stealthily, and bought from them wool and returned, and did not land on the coast (permanently), and that they did this by surprise and furtively without the consent of the principal men of the tribes. The truth of their report, that the Company had stated that it had landed with the permission of the Moorish Government, and held a letter from the same, is confirmed by the fact that their Chief, Mackenzie, told the Secretary, Sid Muhammed Gabbas, when he was sent to them, that they had established themselves with the permission of the Minister, and that he (Sir John Drummond Hay) had told them that that spot did not belong to the Empire of Morocco. The Moorish Government then wrote to the Minister of the (British) Government at Tangier, and brought this to his knowledge, and explained to him that the place belonged to the Government of Morocco, because it is in the territory of the Ait Jemel of Tekna, the latter being publicly known to be one of the tribes of the Empire of Morocco, whose brethren belong to the "Geish" of the Government. The Minister answered that the aforesaid place is outside the boundaries of this Empire, and that, even if it belonged to the Empire, the (British) Government had no way of preventing a Company of its subjects from carrying on trade at that place, owing to the freedom (of its Constitution), but that, when the hand of the Moorish Government should reach that place and its Administration be carried on there, (the Moorish Government) might lay hands on the Company, and have their persons and property in safe keeping, and deliver them up to him (the British Minister).

All this took place immediately upon the landing of the Company at that place, and no time elapsed between that event and the (commencement of) negotiation on the subject, except the time required for the news of the landing to reach His Shereefian Majesty and to be transmitted to Tangier; that is, a little more or a little less than a month. You can ascertain this from the answers sent you from the Shereefian Court on this subject, which are in your possession, to the letters of the Minister, which are

* It is not quite clear whether merchants in general or these particular merchants are meant.—G. V. P.

in the Sultan's possession. When the Minister returned that answer to the Moorish Government, and said that if the latter should extend its dominion to that place he would do what is above stated, the Moorish Government applied itself with energy to moving towards that place, and took the trouble to go there at that time, which was one of scarcity and famine, and made the arrangements which the time and the situation rendered necessary in the affairs of those tribes, but did not carry this work through to completion. Later on the Government moved thither a second time, and investigated their affairs and renewed the organization of their tribes, and gave them Governors and placed guards all along from Aglou to the anchoring places beyond Juby, and sent some one who renewed the protest against the Company (stating) that if any harm should befall them the responsibility would be on themselves and nobody else, but they answered that their Minister had ordered [*sic*] them to land at that place.

Answer to the second paragraph, as to the friendly Government not having admitted Juby to belong to the Empire of Morocco. Let the (British) Government make inquiry as to the commercial agents (Semsars) belonging to the Company among the natives of the place, and if they be found to belong to Tekna the British Government will be convinced that the place belongs to Morocco, as that tribe is known to every one as one of the tribes of the Empire, and the greater part of the "Geish" of the Government is taken from it; but if they be found to belong to another tribe, then let it not recognize what is above stated.

Answer to the third paragraph. No time elapsed between the landing of the Company at Juby and the consolidation of the authority of the Moorish Government there, because as soon as they landed the principal men of the adjoining tribes informed the Government of the fact, and discussion ensued between the Moorish Government and the Company, as also with the Minister, as stated above under the first paragraph.

Answer on the fourth point, as to no intelligence having reached foreign Powers of the extension of Moorish rule to the south of Wad Draa. Such intelligence did reach them, and the Sultan has in his possession letters congratulating his Government on the fact. A proof of such extension is to be found in the fact, that the Moorish Government brought back the seven German Christians from the district of that river. If the Government had no jurisdiction there, how should they have been delivered over to it?

Answer on the fifth point. The Moorish Government does not disallow the rights of foreigners, and treats them equitably whenever right is palpably on their side. The aforesaid Company has no case against the Moorish Government, but they have a case against those who have allowed them to establish themselves there without the permission or consent of the Moorish Government.

Answer to the sixth paragraph, as to the protest of the friendly Government against the Moorish Government, warning them not to compel the Company to withdraw from Juby without compensation for the loss of its trade. The friendly Government is one of the greatest and wisest Governments, and of those most mindful of justice. It will consult the answers of His Shereefian Majesty on this matter, and examine the documents in possession of His Shereefian Majesty, which will be sent to you in order that you may forward them, and then it will see whether the Moorish Government has or has not a right to expel the Company from Cape Juby without compensation for the loss of its trade.

Answer on the seventh point, as to the impossibility of sending the Special Envoy to the friendly Government for the treatment of the question of this indemnity claimed by the Company for the loss of its trade, until the arrival of an answer to your letter. This is the answer to your letter; therefore, send it to your Government, and when the documents are collected together, they will be sent to you that you may forward them also. More than this may occur between friends, and justice is done between them, and their friendship is not lessened nor changed. As to the 25,000 dollars which were demanded by way of indemnity for the murder of the English merchant at Cape Juby, and the wounding of two of his companions, a Shereefian order has been sent to Sid El Hadj Mohammed Torres to obtain the money from the Administrators of Customs at Tangier, and pay it over to you, as I have already informed you.

Finished the 25th Jumadi II, 1306 (25th February, 1889).

(Signed) MUHAMMAD EL MUFADDAL BEN MUHAMMAD GHARNIT.

Inclosure 2 in No. 150.

Mr. White to Cid Emfadl Gharnit.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.) *Tangier, March* 21, 1889 (*Rejeb* 24, 1306).

I HAVE duly received your Excellency's letter of the 25th Jumadi II, in which you reply to the letter which, by direction of Her Majesty's Government, Her Majesty's Minister addressed to you on the 11th February (10th Jumadi II), acquainting you that Her Majesty's Government held the Sultan responsible for the injuries inflicted on the trade of the Company, and for any further injuries they might sustain at His Majesty's hands.

I have already transmitted to Her Majesty's Government a translation of your Excellency's letter, and it will be for them to decide as to the nature of the communication to be made in reply, but, in the meantime, I cannot conceal from your Excellency the regret that I, as a friend and well-wisher of this country, feel at the unsatisfactory manner in which the Shereefian Government has thought proper to meet the just claim of Her Majesty's Government. This claim was not put forward until Her Majesty's Government had given the whole matter their most careful consideration, and had examined all the documents and correspondence bearing on the question, including the letters that passed between Sir John Drummond Hay and Cid Mohammed Bargash and Cid Mokhtar, copies of all of which are in the possession of Her Majesty's Government, and which it is therefore needless for you to send. It is a mere waste of time to repeat arguments that have already been put forward, and on full consideration been found futile. Such a course can only be regarded by Her Majesty's Government as an attempt to procrastinate, and will wear out their patience, which is already nearly exhausted.

It is not for me to enter into any argument with your Excellency as to the rights of the Company to have established themselves at Cape Juby, or to discuss the points mentioned in your letter. I may, however, mention that your Excellency appears to have misapprehended the import of the observations contained in the letter of Her Majesty's Minister, including that portion referring to the Special Envoy it is desired to send to England. Sir William Kirby Green's later letter, dated the 20th February (19th Jumadi II), will have explained to your Excellency that it is a letter offering a satisfactory settlement of this unfortunate question that is required before an Envoy sent by His Shereefian Majesty can be received with that cordiality which is essential to the successful accomplishment of such a Mission. Peace.

(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure 3 in No. 150.

Draft of Note proposed to be addressed to Cid Emfadl Gharnit in reply to his Excellency's Note of February 26, 1889.

(After compliments.)

ON the 21st instant (24th Rejeb) I addressed your Excellency a letter, in a private form, acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 25th (Jumadi II), and informing you that I had forwarded a translation of it to Her Majesty's Government.

I am now directed by Her Majesty's Secretary for Foreign Affairs to inform your Excellency that all the arguments and allegations put forward therein have been duly weighed and have received full consideration, but that Her Majesty's Government do not see any reason for in any way withdrawing from the position they had already taken up after a most careful examination into the whole matter.

I am therefore directed to state to your Excellency that Her Majesty's Government consider the discussion to be now closed, and insist on the settlement without further delay of the claim set forth in the letter addressed to your Excellency by Her Majesty's Minister on the 10th November, 1888 (5th Rebia I, 1306).

I am therefore to request that the necessary orders be issued without delay for the immediate payment of the sum of 50,000*l.* as compensation for the losses suffered by the Company through the hostile attitude adopted towards them by the Shereefian Government.

Should, however, satisfactory assurances be received that the Company shall suffer no further molestation or interference with their trade, I shall be prepared to endeavour to obtain a reduction of the sum claimed to the actual amount of the losses sustained by the Company. Peace.

No. 151.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received March* 28.)

(No. 40. Ext. 12.)

My Lord, *Tangier, March* 21, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt late last night of your Lordship's telegram No. 14, informing me that the North-West African Company had received intelligence that their storehouse at Cape Juby was surrounded by the Sultan's troops, who had seized their sheep and the men who tended them, and that Her Majesty's ship "Goshawk" was lying off the Cape.

I called upon Hadj Mohammed Torres this morning, and communicated to him this information, asking him how he could reconcile these facts with the assurances he had given me. His Excellency replied that he still had received no tidings from the Court as to the movements of troops to Cape Juby, but that an attack on the British factory was a step of such grave moment that he could not even now believe that the Sultan had ordered it. In the face, however, of the information I had just given him, he admitted that the object of the troops must be to cut off communications between the tribes and the Company. This, as your Lordship will remember, was the opinion I expressed in my despatch No. 26 of the 14th instant, but, at the same time, it must be borne in mind that it is very difficult to forecast what may be the action of an ignorant and inconsequent Government like that of this country.

I have the honour to inclose herewith translation of a further letter I am this day dispatching to the Shereefian Court by express courier, repeating that Her Majesty's Government will hold the Sultan responsible for all that may befall the persons or property of the British subjects.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure in No. 151.

Mr. White to Cid Emfadl Gharnit.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.)

WITH reference to my letter of the 14th instant (11th Rejeb), I have to inform you that it has been reported to Her Majesty's Government that the troops to which I referred in that letter have arrived at Cape Juby, and have surrounded the storehouse of the British Company, seizing their sheep and shepherds.

On first hearing that troops were marching towards Cape Juby, I called upon Hadj Muhammed Torres, and inquired of him whether he had any information as to the object of the expedition. His Excellency replied that, although he had no information on the subject, he was convinced that the object of the expedition could not be to take any hostile action against the English Company at Cape Juby, for the Sultan was well aware of the serious consequences that would ensue on such action, and he added that the troops had probably been dispatched to operate against some rebellious tribe in the southern portions of His Majesty's dominions. I had no hesitation in accepting Hadj Muhammed Torres' assurances, for I knew that the Sultan's Governor would not venture to attack or even interfere with the trade of the English Company without express orders from His Shereefian Majesty, whilst, on the other hand, I shared Hadj Muhammed Torres' conviction, that His Majesty could not have been so ill-advised as to adopt a course fraught with such serious consequences, and that, too, in face of the warnings repeatedly given, and at a time when Her Majesty's Government have put forward a claim for compensation for the damages already suffered by the Company. Happily, one or more of Her Majesty's vessels is at present at Cape Juby, having been sent on the receipt of news of the southward movement of troops from Wad Noon, and thus, whatever intentions the officer in command of this expedition may have had, he will not have ventured to make any actual attack on the factory, or on the British subjects living there; but I shall anxiously await, for transmission to Her Majesty's Government, your Excellency's explanations as to the presence of these troops at Cape Juby, and I can only now repeat that Her Majesty's Government will hold the Sultan responsible for any attack on the persons or property of the British subjects. Peace.

Dated March 21, 1889 (corresponding to the 18th Rejeb, 1306).

(Signed) H. E. WHITE.

No. 152.

Sir Clare Ford to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received March* 28.)

(No. 40.)

My Lord, *Madrid, March* 25, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship translation of an interesting article which appeared yesterday in the "Imparcial" on the subject of the relations of Morocco with other countries.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS CLARE FORD.

Inclosure in No. 152.

Extract from "El Imparcial" of March 24, 1889.

(Translation.)

MOROCCO AND EUROPE.—The dispute which has arisen between England and Morocco has been occupying for some days the attention of the newspapers in London, Paris, and Madrid.

The Sultan has sent strict orders to the authorities not to allow of the landing of the cable. The Moors stationed along the northern and western shores of the Empire are watching carefully in order to prevent the landing of the English. Part of the Paris press and a Madrid colleague show a certain fear that England will eventually obtain possession of a portion of Moorish territory under the pretext of the requirements of the telegraphic service and public convenience. Finally, our correspondent at Tangier telegraphs that the English Mediterranean squadron, which is at present at Portsmouth, has received orders to proceed to Tangier, where they will meet with another English squadron, viz., the Channel Squadron, in order to support the claims of the British Government.

Any one unacquainted with the Moorish customs and the way in which diplomatic questions are treated in that country, would think that we were on the verge of serious events, of a war, or at least a bombardment, in short, of contingencies which would demand on the part of Spain action and intervention, most undesirable, but still indispensable.

Fortunately, proceedings which in another country would indicate an inevitable outbreak of hostilities, form part of the ordinary diplomatic usages in Morocco. Angry notes, the dispatch of squadrons, threats of bombardment are but the indispensable steps when European nations are desirous of obtaining from the Sultan concessions which, in a civilized country, would meet with no sort of opposition. In a little more than two years we have seen the squadrons of Italy, the United States, of Portugal, and England on the coast of Morocco threatening that no stone shall be left standing either in Tangier or Mogador unless their claims were satisfied; and notwithstanding, not a single cannon-shot has ever been fired, nor have the ways of Moorish diplomacy in any way changed.

In the present case the same thing will occur. The English will wait patiently for the arrival of the messenger at Tangier from Fez with the answer of the Sultan. The answer of the Emperor will be categoric or enigmatic. Neither will the British squadron throw a single shell on a city like Tangier, where European interests supersede those of the native; and England will not dare to float its banner over any point on the coast because an act of such a character would serve as a precedent for other nations to take possession of other portions of territory with pretexts of a like character, and more or less to be justified, thus annulling, *de facto*, the principle of the integrity of the Moorish Empire.

The new Spanish Minister, Señor Figuera, will arrive in a day or two at Tangier, where, according to information we have received, the Spanish colony are preparing a very warm reception.

The mission of Señor Figuera to Morocco will be a difficult one. The Sultan and his Ministers have been accustomed for the last eleven years to receive no Petition or claim whatsoever on the part of Spain. It will be a cause of surprise and will be somewhat hard to the Moor to find a Spanish Minister who will take the initiative and will bring forward claims which, however just and regular they may be, have seemed to be seas and mountains to a Government such as that of the Sultan, which places obstacles in the way of the erection of a lighthouse which is to be maintained by Europeans in the port of Tangier, and which, in the laying of a cable which will place

Morocco in communication with the rest of the world, suspects the dismemberment of the Empire.

Señor Figuera has to obtain, among other things, permission for the establishment of an institute of secondary instruction and of a military school in the same place, or in such a one as the Sultan may select; the fulfilment of the Treaties which are in force relating to Consulates and Missions in the interior, and to the territory of Santa Cruz de Mar Pequeña or other equivalent; greater protection to Spaniards for placing themselves on a level with other Europeans as regards permission for building, &c.; and some other things of the same description.

Will he attempt to overcome the greatest obstacles in order to obtain the smallest of these concessions? There can be no doubt. And that, is there no other remedy than to ask for them and sustain them? It is clear that it is so. And perhaps he may have to appeal to exceptional measures to carry them out, as we cannot remain allowing other countries, which have less political and national interests than we have in Morocco, to take the lead of Spain? This is our duty.

That which happened to Italy, to the United States, and to Portugal, that which is at present happening to England, and which will not delay long in happening to Spain: all this reveals that the system which at present actuates the relations between the European nations and Morocco is faulty.

A country which is so close to Europe cannot withdraw itself from civilized usages to such an extent as to render the dispatch of a squadron necessary each time that such natural claims are made as for the permission to lay a telegraph cable, or for satisfaction for injuries inflicted on subjects of a foreign and friendly people.

In order to ridicule the European nations, the Sultan trusts too much in the rivalry which divides them in so far as Morocco is concerned. But the day is not far distant when the European nations will understand that they cannot be deceived by each other, and that Morocco is a country which has for its device a "nolli me tangere," which entails danger to any one who may violate it.

Already the European Governments are becoming so imbued with this idea that an agreement between them at no very distant date for regulating the general rights of the civilized people in Morocco and in other territories of similar character, and the manner of executing them and carrying them into force, will be a work of no difficulty.

No. 153.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(*Received March* 28.)

Admiralty, March 27, 1889.

Sir,

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit copy of a letter from Vice-Admiral Baird, dated the 18th instant, relative to the Tangier telegraph cable and the Cape Juby question, and I am to request that you will draw the attention of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the information contained in the seventh paragraph.

My Lords desire me to state that, previous to the request that the Channel Squadron might visit Tangier in connection with the subject of the repair of the submarine cable, that squadron was under orders to leave Gibraltar on the 25th March to return to England for refit, and that it is most desirable that the squadron should leave Tangier to return home to refit as soon as the Cable question is settled.

I am to add, with regard to Cape Juby, that a telegram was received on the 25th instant from Her Majesty's ship "Goshawk" at Las Palmas reporting the state of affairs as satisfactory. The "Goshawk" will again visit Cape Juby on her way to Gibraltar, where she is required to relieve Her Majesty's ship "Grappler," ordered home.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure in No. 153.

Vice-Admiral Baird to Admiralty.

Sir, "*Northumberland*," *at Jeremias Bay, March* 18, 1889.

I REQUEST you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that, in pursuance of their telegram, I arrived at Tangier on Friday, the 15th, and at once placed myself in communication with Mr. Consul White, in charge of the Legation, and subsequently had an interview with the Foreign Minister with reference to the cable.

2. A special messenger had already been sent to the Sultan (on the 14th) informing him of the expected arrival of Channel Squadron to insist on the necessary repairs to cable being executed, and that the ships would remain till completed.

3. I informed the Foreign Minister of my instructions to the above effect, and that, if necessary, a force would be landed to guard the men employed on the cable.

4. The usual time occupied by a messenger in proceeding to Fez and back is seven days; but the Minister informed me that, owing to recent heavy rains, it might be longer; and he could not name a day for the reply. This might be an excuse for any unusual delay, but there have been very heavy rains lately, and the roads must be in a bad condition.

5. I am convinced that the Moorish local officers have not power to act in the matter without reference to the Sultan.

6. With reference to telegram of 14th relative to threatened attack on Cape Juby, "Curlew" sailed for that place next day at noon. Commander Norcock was instructed to remain not more than a week, and, if necessary, to telegraph anything of importance from Canary Islands. He was to return to Gibraltar on completion of this service.

7. I am informed by Mr. White that on the 16th he received a telegram from Lord Salisbury, directing him, on the settlement of the cable difficulty, to press the Sultan for a settlement of the Cape Juby question before the departure of the Channel Squadron.

This means another reference to Fez, and probably considerable correspondence; and, as I have received no instructions from Admiralty as to this, I conclude their Lordships are unaware of the message to Legation.

8. I would point out that, should the Channel Squadron be detained for settlement of Cape Juby question, no approximate date could be given for our departure from these waters, as the matter is not one of any recent date, but a dispute of several years' standing.

Of course, I shall take no steps unless instructed by their Lordships.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. K. E. BAIRD.

No. 154.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(*Received March* 28.)

(Confidential.)

Admiralty, March 28, 1889.

Sir,

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the decypher of a telegram dated the 28th instant from Vice-Admiral Baird, at Tangier; and my Lords will be glad to learn if, in the event of the Secretary of State having received news in confirmation of this telegram, he concurs in the proposed departure from Tangier of the ships composing the Channel Squadron, observing that it is very desirable for them to return to England without delay to refit.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure in No. 154.

Vice-Admiral Baird to Admiralty.

(Telegraphic.) *Tangier, March* 28, 1889, 10·30 A.M.

REPAIRS telegraph cable commenced this morning. Will take two or three days.

Intend to sail Saturday for Vigo, calling at Gibraltar.

No. 155.

Eastern Telegraph Company to Foreign Office.—(Received March 28.)

Winchester House, 50, *Old Broad Street, London, March* 28, 1889.

Sir,

I INCLOSE herewith copy of a letter which has been received from the Secretary of the Spanish Embassy, London, with copy of the reply, and the documents inclosed therein.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JOHN PENDER, *Chairman.*

Inclosure 1 in No. 155.

Señor de la Rica to Eastern Telegraph Company.

Bristol Hotel, March 23, 1889.

Sir,

I SHOULD be very grateful if you had the kindness of procuring me a copy of the Concession granted by the Sultan of Morocco to the Eastern Telegraph Company for the establishment of the cable between Tangier and Gibraltar.

I thank you sincerely beforehand, and offer, &c.
(Signed) J. DE LA RICA,
First Secretary of the Spanish Embassy.

Inclosure 2 in No. 155.

Eastern Telegraph Company to Señor de la Rica.

Winchester House, 50, *Old Broad Street, London, March* 28, 1889.

Sir,

I DULY received your favour of the 23rd instant, and am instructed by my Board of Directors to inclose, as desired by you, a translation of the authority under which the Company laid its submarine telegraph cable from Gibraltar to Tangier.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE DRAPER, *Secretary.*

Inclosure 3 in No. 155.

Circular addressed by Sir J. Drummond Hay to the Foreign Representatives.

(Translated from the French.)

Tangier, January 15, 1886.

Gentlemen,

IN the year 1875 the Sultan gave permission for the establishment of telegraphic communication by cable with the various countries of Europe upon the conditions mentioned in the annexed document; but the matter was not followed up, because no Company was then disposed to accept the said conditions.

In the course of last year the British Company, called the Eastern, asked the Government of Her Britannic Majesty to obtain for it the privilege of establishing a cable between Gibraltar and Tangier, accepting the conditions laid down by the Sultan; and I have reason to believe that the Spanish Government also asks to establish a cable between Tariffa and Gibraltar.

Under these circumstances, I have again applied to the Moorish Government to ask that the permission granted by the Sultan in 1875 be renewed, and I have just received a reply, granting my request upon the same conditions as aforesaid; and, as it appears, that His Majesty continues to oppose the extension of telegraphic communications to other parts of his Realm, either by land or by sea, fearing that, if the privilege were granted to some Company of establishing a cable from Europe to Tangier, some other foreign Representative would, upon that ground, claim the right of insisting that telegraphic communication to other parts of the Realm should also be allowed, to which His Majesty objects. His Majesty, before giving the necessary orders to the authorities at Tangier, asks me to obtain the signature of the Representatives of the Powers to the conditions which His Majesty has laid down.

I therefore beg you, Gentlemen, if you see no objection, to be good enough to append your signatures to the inclosed document.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. H. DRUMMOND HAY.

N.B.—When I paid my visit to the Moorish Court, I made this application in accordance with the wish of all the Representatives, both in their name and my own.
J. H. D. H.

Inclosure 4 in No. 155.

Reply of the Sultan to the Application of the Foreign Representatives for the Establishment of Telegraphic Communications.

(Translated from the French.)

AS to the submarine cable to Tangier, our Lord the Sultan says that he will grant this application, seeing that it has been made by all the Representatives of the foreign States, upon the following conditions:—

1. That communication by telegraph is only allowed to Tangier (from abroad) by sea, and not to any other port.

2. That no application for communication in the interior will be granted.

3. That the cable shall end at the spot which will be pointed out by the Moorish authorities at Tangier.

4. That when a cable is to be established between Tangier and any part of Europe, the foreign Government shall select the Company to which it would prefer to have the Concession made. The object of this is to secure the respectability of the Company.

I accept these conditions.

(Signed) J. H. DRUMMOND HAY, *Representative of Great Britain, Belgium, Denmark, and the Netherlands.*
DIOSDADO.
TESTA.
FÉRAUD.
G. TESI.
REGLIA.
COLAÇO.
F. A. MATTHEWS.
CASSEL.

I certify this to be a true and correct copy of the original document.
Signed as above by all the foreign Representatives.
(Signed) J. H. DRUMMOND HAY.

No. 156.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 28, 3 P.M.)

(No. 14.)
(Telegraphic.) *Tangier, March* 28, 1889, 12·53 P.M.

TANGIER cable.

Sultan's reply received to the effect that the cable was laid without permission, and without fulfilment of the conditions. Sultan does not authorize its repair; if,

however, we choose to impose our will on him by force, His Majesty will not oppose with force, but yields under protest. I have replied declining to discuss the matter, and stating that, on the strength of his Excellency's assurance that no force will be used to oppose the work, I have authorized the Company to proceed with the repairs; the Company will commence repairs at once. I have communicated with their agent at Gibraltar.

No. 157.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 18.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, March* 28, 1889.

YOUR telegram No. 14: Tangier cable.
I approve your proceedings.

No. 158.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. White.—(*Substance telegraphed.*)

(No. 40. Ext. 18.) *Foreign Office, March* 28, 1889.

Sir,
I HAVE to convey to you my approval of your proceedings in regard to the Gibraltar-Tangier telegraph cable, as reported in your telegram No. 14 of this day's date.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 159.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

Foreign Office, March 28, 1889.

Sir,
I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, forwarding a letter from Admiral Baird as to the steps to be taken respecting the repair of the Tangier cable.

In reply, I am to suggest, for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the proper course in the first instance would be for the Eastern Telegraph Company's agent to proceed to execute the repairs, due notice of his intention to do so having been conveyed to the Moorish authorities by Her Majesty's Representative at Tangier.

In the event of forcible opposition being offered to the agent, the Admiral shoul take such steps as he may consider necessary for his protection.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 160.

Foreign Office to Eastern Telegraph Company.

Foreign Office, March 28, 1889.

Sir,
I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant in regard to the Gibraltar-Tangier cable, and to state to you that Her Majesty's Representative in Morocco has communicated accordingly with the Company's agent at Gibraltar.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 161.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(*Received March* 29.)

Sir, *Admiralty, March* 28, 1889.

IN reply to your letter of the 16th instant, asking what reply should be made to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs in respect to his request to be furnished with any information respecting soundings in Tangier waters which may have been recently effected by Her Majesty's ships of war, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that you will state to the Marquis of Salisbury that, so far as the Admiralty are aware, no soundings have been taken by the Channel Squadron, and that the Admiral in command has received no instructions to make any.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

No. 162.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 19.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, March* 29, 1889, 4·25 P.M.

YOUR despatch No. 39. Cape Juby.
I approve your note of 21st March.
Squadron will leave as soon as cable is repaired, but before its departure press again for compensation to Company for loss of trade in an argumentative note.
Avoid language of a peremptory character, as it is not convenient to leave squadron at Tangier, or to take active measures at present upon this issue now that the other two have been conceded. Also omit alternative proposal at the end.

No. 163.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. White.—(*Substance telegraphed.*)

(No. 41. Ext. 19.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, March* 29, 1889.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 39 of the 21st instant, and I have to convey to you my approval of the letter that you addressed on the 21st instant to Cid Emfadl Gharneet in regard to Cape Juby, a translation of which you inclose.

I have to acquaint you that Admiral Baird will be instructed to leave Tangier with the squadron when the repairs of the telegraph cable have been effected. You should, however, before his departure, again press the Sultan's Government to grant compensation to the North-West Africa Company for the injury caused to their trade by the hostile attitude of the Moorish authorities.

Your representations should be embodied in an argumentative note. As the more urgent questions connected with the repair of the cable and the payment of personal compensation have been satisfactorily settled, the stay of the Channel Squadron at Tangier cannot be prolonged, and, therefore, any language which may in any event involve the immediate application of force should not be employed. You will also omit any reference to the suggestion that the amount of the claim may be produced if satisfactory assurances are given that the Company shall suffer no further molestation or interference with their trade.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 164.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, March* 29, 1889.

IN reply to your letter of yesterday's date, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to state, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty,

that he agrees to the return of the Channel Squadron from Tangier when the cable has been repaired, but he would wish that time should be given before its departure for Mr. White to send in a note which he has been instructed to address to the Moorish Government on the Cape Juby affair.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 165.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 1.)

(No. 41. Ext. 13.)
Tangier, March 25, 1889.

My Lord,

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 13 of the 16th instant, I have the honour to report that, eleven days having now elapsed since Hadj Mohammed Torres dispatched the express courier to the Sultan, as reported in my despatch No. 35 of the 14th instant, after consultation with Admiral Baird, in command of the Channel Squadron, I called upon Hadj Mohammed Torres and inquired whether any reply had been received from His Shereefian Majesty, stating that, in my opinion, a sufficient time had now elapsed to enable such reply to have been received.

His Excellency said that as yet he had no word from the Court on the subject, and he urged that the roads are in bad condition owing to the recent rains, and that the courier must have been delayed thereby; he therefore begged me to grant a further delay of three or four days, adding, that he was convinced that the Sultan's reply would be of a satisfactory nature.

I replied that I would communicate with your Lordship, and would await further instructions.

With a view to ascertaining to what extent the Moorish authorities would carry their opposition, were we to authorize the Eastern Telegraph Company to proceed to repair the cable before the Sultan's reply had been received, I inquired of Hadj Mohammed Torres privately (telling his Excellency that it was entirely on my own account, and with no authority from your Lordship that I did so), what reply he would give, were I to address him a letter, informing him that the Eastern Telegraph Company were about to proceed with the repair of the cable, and that unless I received an assurance from his Excellency that no force would be used to oppose the work, it would be necessary for the Admiral to take steps to protect the working party, and overcome any opposition that might be offered, which would, of course, include silencing the town batteries, should they open fire on the ships, and that notice would, therefore, have to be given to the public in order that they might leave the town if they wished. His Excellency answered that should I address him a letter in the above sense, he would have to reply that, under the circumstances, no opposition could be offered to the execution of the work of repair, and that, therefore, it would not be necessary for the Admiral to take the steps indicated.

Unless the Sultan's reply should, in the meantime, be received, I shall take no further action in the matter until I receive your Lordship's instructions.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 166.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 1.)

(No. 42.)
Tangier, March 25, 1889.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report that Señor Don Francisco Rafael Figuera, who has been appointed Spanish Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for Morocco, in the place of Señor Don José Diosdado y Castillo, arrived at Tangier yesterday afternoon in the Spanish cruizer "Castilla," and was received on landing with the customary ceremony.

Señor Figuera was accompanied by Señor A. G. del Campillo, who has been appointed a Secretary of the Spanish Legation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 164*.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 42.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 30, 1889.

WITH reference to that portion of Sir C. Ford's despatch No. 24 of the 1st instant, conveying the request of the Spanish Government for information respecting Captain McLean's alleged mission to the Sultan, I consider that the confidential Reports already received from that officer, who is in the Moorish service, and recorded in the despatches which are noted in the margin,* should not be communicated to any foreign Government; but you will furnish me with your opinion whether any other information regarding Captain McLean's proceedings in Morocco could properly be given to the Spanish Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

---

* Sir W. K. Green, No. 100, Confidential, September 15; ditto, No. 111, Confidential, October 6, 1887; ditto, No. 86, July 1; ditto, No. 89, July 5; ditto, No. 94, Confidential, July 18, 1888.

No. 167.

The Earl of Lytton to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 1.)

(No. 166. Confidential.)

My Lord, *Paris, March* 30, 1889.

I HAVE inquired, confidentially, at the German Embassy here, whether it is in possession of any information tending to confirm or correct the intelligence communicated to your Lordship by Mr. Consul Ricketts, in his despatch No. 12, Confidential, of the 25th February, respecting works in process of construction at Bizerta.

The German reports correspond with that portion of Mr. Ricketts' above-mentioned despatch which refers to the erection of a floating dock (believed here to have been constructed in France and sent ever to Bizerta), for the accommodation of small craft—torpedo-boats and gun-boats of slight calibre.

The German Embassy, however, has no information that a torpedo-mine has been placed at the entrance of the harbour of Bizerta, and it doubts the correctness of the report; torpedoes are apt to deteriorate when sunk for any length of time. A battalion or part of a battalion of "infanterie légère" will, it is said, be sent to Bizerta; but there does not seem to be any question of fortifying the port. The Military Department of the German Embassy has, also, no knowledge of any Contract with M. Lesueur for the alteration of the breakwater at Bizerta. It is thought not improbable that Trans-Atlantic steamers may call outside Bizerta Bay, but nothing has yet been heard here about any such arrangement.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYTTON.

No. 168.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 43.)

Sir. *Foreign Office, April* 1, 1889.

I APPROVE the note that you have addressed to Cid Emfadl Gharneet in regard to the reported expedition of the Governor of Wadnoon to Cape Juby, a translation of which accompanies your despatch No. 40 of the 21st ultimo.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 169.

Foreign Office to Eastern Telegraph Company.

Sir, *Foreign Office, April* 1, 1889.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, inclosing copies of correspondence with the Spanish Embassy in London, and of the documents referred to therein relative to the Eastern Telegraph Company's Concession for the cable between Gibraltar and Tangier.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 170.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(*Received April* 2.)

(Confidential.)

Sir, *Admiralty, April* 1, 1889.

WITH reference to your letter of the 29th ultimo, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the decypher of a telegram dated the 29th March from this Department to Vice-Admiral Baird, together with the decypher of his reply thereto, dated this day.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure 1 in No. 170.

Admiralty to Vice-Admiral Baird.

Admiralty, March 29, 1889, 10·30 P.M.

(Telegraphic.)
DEFER departure till White has sent in note to Moorish Government on Juby affairs. Then as you propose in No. 25.

Inclosure 2 in No. 170.

Vice-Admiral Baird to Admiralty.

Tangier, April 1, 1889, 1·30 P.M.

(Telegraphic.)
ARRIVED this morning. Letter about Cape Juby question has been dispatched. Intend to sail with the squadron this evening for Vigo. "Curlew" follows from Gibraltar to-morrow.

No. 171.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir Clare Ford.

(No. 31.)
Foreign Office, April 2, 1889.

Sir,

I COMMUNICATED to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your Excellency's despatch No. 24 of the 1st ultimo, inclosing translation of a note from the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, suggesting an exchange of the soundings in Moorish waters recently taken by Her Majesty's ships for the surveys made by the Spanish Military Mission.

A reply has now been received stating that, so far as the Admiralty are aware, no soundings have been taken by the Channel Squadron, and the Admiral in command has received no instructions to make any.

I have to request your Excellency to inform the Spanish Government in the above sense.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 172.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 4.)

(No. 43. Ext. 14.)
Tangier, March 28, 1889.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 35 of the 14th instant, inclosing copy of the letter I addressed the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, informing him, by direction of your Lordship, that the Channel Squadron would remain at Tangier until the telegraph cable had been repaired, I have the honour to transmit herewith translation of the letter I have received from Hadj Mohammed Torres, communicating to me the reply of the Sultan.

In this letter, his Excellency reiterates the contention that the cable was laid without the Sultan's permission, and without due fulfilment of the conditions imposed. As His Majesty did not sanction the laying of the cable in the first instance, so he cannot now sanction its repair. Hadj Mohammed Torres proceeds to say that the Sultan, in his dealings with the Government of Great Britain, as with other Governments, is guided by feelings of friendship and regard for Treaties and established customs, but that if Her Majesty's Government chooses to repair the cable, as it laid it, in opposition to His Majesty's will and by force, His Shereefian Majesty will not oppose the work with force; at the same time, however, His Majesty does not cease to demand what he considers to be his rights in the matter.

I have the honour to inclose translation of the letter I addressed Hadj Mohammed Torres in reply, reminding his Excellency that the arguments now again put forward have already been refuted, and that Her Majesty's Government considered the discussion on that point to be closed. I added that, in view of his Excellency's assurance

that the repair of the cable would no longer be opposed, I would inform the Eastern Telegraph Company that they could proceed at once with the work.

I understand from the Tangier agent of the Telegraph Company that the repairs will be commenced this day, and will probably be completed in two or three days.

I have requested the agent to inform Mr. de Sauty, the agent at Gibraltar, that the cable is being relaid, so that he may come to splice the sea and land portions together.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 172.

Hadj Mohammed Torres to Mr. White.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.)
24 *Rejeb*, 1306 (*March* 27, 1889).

I HAVE communicated to His Shereefian Majesty [may God exalt him] what passed between you and me verbally and in writing regarding your demand for the repair of the cable, which has been landed on the beach of Tangier, and our Lord the Sultan has been fully acquainted with all that, and has answered me and commanded me to answer you to the effect that His Shereefian Majesty had accorded permission for the laying of this cable on the conditions which are known to you, and which are in your possession, but you did not comply with them in their entirety as towards His Shereefian Majesty, and had you complied with them His Majesty would have permitted it to be laid between Tangier and Gibraltar, and to be repaired in case of necessity, but these conditions were not fulfilled towards His Shereefian Majesty in their entirety, and the cable was laid on the shore of Tangier without His Majesty's permission and without integral compliance with his conditions, and His Majesty has not sanctioned its establishment and does not sanction its repair of his own free will, and has commanded me to inform you that His Majesty [exalted with God] continues in his relations with all friendly Governments to follow the path indicated by Treaties and established custom; amongst them is the Government of Great Britain, the old ally. And Treaties and customs do not admit of the friendly Government of Great Britain laying the cable and repairing it without the permission of the (Moorish) Government, and without regard to Treaties and customs. But if you choose to establish it and repair it regardless of all this and by force, it is for you to decide. The Moorish Government and its subjects will not oppose the friendly Government by force, and does not desire to have any intercourse with it, except on the footing of the old friendship between the two countries. Certainly, the Sultan does not sanction that of his own free will, and does not cease to demand the right to which Treaties and customs entitle him in this matter, and does not cease to expect of his ally, the Government of Great Britain, that it will deal conscientiously with him in all his rights, and treat him in the manner that is customary between friends. Peace.

An answer is requested.

(Signed) MOHAMMED TORRES.

Inclosure 2 in No. 172.

Mr. White to Hadj Mohammed Torres.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.)
March 27, 1889 (24 *Rejeb*, 1306).

I HAVE received your letter of this date, in which, after repeating the former arguments regarding the cable, your Excellency informs me that the Sultan does not consent to its repair, but that if Her Majesty's Government nevertheless insists on the repairs being effected, His Shereefian Majesty will use no force to oppose the work, though at the same time His Majesty does not cease to demand what he considers to be his right in the matter, and you request me to reply to your letter.

As for the arguments that you adduce, I need only refer your Excellency to the various letters of Her Majesty's Minister, in which they have been completely refuted, and also to a letter addressed by him to Cid Emfadl Gharnit on the 17th December, 1887 (1st Rebia II, 1305), in which, by direction of Her Majesty's Government, he stated that "he was not empowered to reopen a discussion which Her Majesty's Government was entitled to regard as having been closed."

As Her Majesty's Government consider that the Company were entitled in the first instance to lay the cable and are now entitled to repair it, and as your Excellency's letter contains an assurance that the workmen will not be interfered with, I will inform the Company that they can proceed at once to effect the required repairs. Peace.

(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 173.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 4.)

(No. 44.) *Tangier, March* 28, 1889.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report that Senhor Colaço, Portuguese Minister at Tangier, accompanied by a Dragoman, a Secretary sent from the Lisbon Foreign Office, and some friends, left Tangier yesterday on a mission to the Sultan at Fez. The usual arrangements were made by the Sultan for Senhor Colaço's journey.

I understand that no political importance is to be attached to the mission, which is merely of a complimentary character.

I have, &c.

(Signed HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 174.

Amiralty to Foreign Office.—(*Received April* 6.)

Admiralty, April 4, 1889.

Sir,

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, copy of a letter from Commander Norcock, of Her Majesty's ship "Curlew," dated the 23rd March, reporting on the state of affairs at Cape Juby.

I am, &c.

(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure in No. 174.

Commander Norcock to Vice-Admiral Baird.

"*Curlew*," *at Gibraltar, March* 23, 1889.

Sir,

IN compliance with your orders of the 15th instant and the directions of their Lordships' telegram of the 14th appended thereto, I have the honour to report having obtained such particulars as Mr. White, of Her Majesty's Legation at Tangier, could afford me, and accepted with your approval the voluntary services of Mr. E. Carleton, of the North Africa Company, on the recommendation of Mr. White (in the event of my requiring an interpreter and assistance from one of experience in Moorish matters on my arrival at Juby). I left Tangier at noon of the 16th and proceeded with convenient dispatch (10 knots) to the southward, experiencing quite fine weather, with the exception of six or seven hours on the 17th, when it blew fresh from the south-west with some sea.

2. I reached Cape Juby on the morning of the 19th, and found at anchor Her Majesty's ship "Goshawk." She had received telegraphic orders from the Admiralty when at Las Palmas to proceed to Cape Juby, there wait a week, and if "Curlew" had arrived, to send her back to Channel Squadron (copy attached).

3. Before leaving I visited the North Africa Company's fort and establishment, and beg to submit the following particulars I gathered for your information:—

(*a.*) The present representatives of the North Africa Company at this place are:—Mr. Hepburn, acting manager; Messrs. Pennell, Spiridon, and Zaytoun (the two latter are interpreters); Dr. Russell-Cruise (medical officer); eighteen Spanish sailors, as boatmen and labourers (who, I was told, strongly object to fight in defence of the fort).

(*b.*) On the morning of the 18th two or three small bodies of Moorish soldiers were observed approaching the Company's warehouse, on shore and from different

directions, as if an organized attack [*sic*]. These men, Mr. Hepburn concluded, were the ones reported to be marching on the place; so, as he states, with a view to intimidation and warning of a prepared reception, he fired two guns (seven-pounders), the shots from which lodged in the sand between two bodies of the strangers. At this moment (as if by intention) the "Goshawk" came up and anchored, the effect of which was the immediate dispersal of the Moors without their firing a shot. They, however, were reported to still remain in the neighbourhood close by.

(*c.*) On the previous day (17th) about 130 sheep, the property of the Company, and their shepherd (Omar, a friendly native) were carried off, presumably by these same Moors, showing that they were, at any rate, there on no friendly errand.

(*d.*) Reports of friendly natives on shore (always of questionable accuracy) state that there are not less than 200 Moorish soldiers operating in the neighbourhood against the Company's servants and their trade. These men, they say, hail from Wadnoon, acting under the authority of the Governor of that place, Dahman by name, and are divided into three or four parties under certain Chiefs, one of which (Abideen) went southward to bribe and warn the natives not to trade with the Englishmen, another went inland with the same object, and the remainder to watch and (if offered a chance) attack and kill the Englishmen and their party, and destroy their establishments. These statements Mr. Hepburn and his companions believe to be true. At any rate, the effect produced is the now complete stoppage of trade, and disturbance of the surrounding country.

(*e.*) That these operations against the Company's trade are being carried out by the Sultan of Morocco's officials there appears to be no doubt, although considerably outside the limits of his territory.

(*f.*) After the dispersal of the Moors on the 18th, a party of thirty friendly natives followed them up, and succeeded in recapturing the shepherd Omar, but not the stolen sheep. Two of the Moors are reported to be shot on this occasion, and one of the friendlies wounded.

4. From the information gathered and my own observations I conclude:—

(1.) That the situation of the English traders is not so critical as supposed, for these reasons: the danger of a vigorous open attack by the Moors would appear small if Mr. Hepburn takes all the precautions in his power and relies upon his fort, which is very strong, well found with guns, rifles, and ammunition, provisions, water, &c. It is 700 yards from the shore (an easy range for his guns, but beyond that of his opponents muskets). Communication is maintained with Las Palmas and Canary Islands by means of the Company's schooner, which keep up his supplies, and the only way the fort could be stormed is across a narrow, rugged reef, fordable only at low water, but easily commanded by the fort's guns. He has certainly only four Englishmen to fight, too few to hold out long with watching, &c., and the Spaniards are quite untrustworthy and refuse to fight. With a very few more Europeans, however, it would appear that no fear at all need be entertained as to the safety of the fort and its occupants. Their warehouse on the mainland should certainly be left at night; it can be commanded by their own guns, and could come to no harm; nothing of value should be left there.

(2.) There seems no doubt that the Sultan's people are their oppressors, and have succeeded in stopping their trade in the manner described, but this may be due to a want of agreement or harmony between the Governor of Wadnoon and his Chiefs and the North Africa Company, which, I am told, once existed under Mr. Mackenzie's management, but has for some reason ceased. The renewal of such, if now possible, would seem the surest and most satisfactory way of restoring the trade; but I am not informed by what means those terms were secured with the Company's now troublesome neighbours. At present the Moorish Chiefs would readily seize upon any good opportunity of dislodging the Englishmen, and by last year's experience have proved themselves very treacherous and ready to take life.

(3.) The neighbouring natives and fishermen have always been, and remain, very friendly with the Englishmen, but fearing now the hostility of the Moors, beg also protection. They were, whilst I was there, assisting in strengthening the defence of the warehouse on shore, and effected the rescue of the shepherd Omar.

5. The presence of Her Majesty's ship "Goshawk" will, of course, afford the traders immunity from any present attack, and give them time for setting their defences in order. Commander Pelly was advising and assisting them on this point, and, with the exception of an additional two or three Englishmen, much required, I do not apprehend any great harm coming to Mr. Hepburn and his party.

6. In accordance with my fresh orders, I left Cape Juby at 4 P.M. on the 19th,

called at Las Palmas on the following morning to transmit telegram informing you of my departure, and, after taking in two days' fresh provisions and landing Mr. Carlton, who was always most ready in gleaning information for me, and had come to Palmas with a view of obtaining more European assistance for Juby. At 3 P.M. I proceeded northward and experienced north-north-east wind all the way, varying in force; was fresh with some sea on 22nd, fell light on morning of 23rd, but freshened considerably on entering the Strait. Passed Cape Spartel at 4·30 P.M.; made number to Her Majesty's ship "Agincourt," lying with "Monarch," "Iron Duke," and "Grappler" off Tangier at 5 P.M., and arrived here at 8·30 P.M.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHAS. J. NORCOCK.

No. 175.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 9.)

(No. 46.) *Tangier, April* 2, 1889.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 39 of the 21st ultimo, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that, on receipt of your Lordship's telegram No. 19 of the 29th ultimo, I communicated by telegraph with Admiral Baird, in command of the Channel Squadron, then temporarily at Gibraltar, and informed him that I would await his return before dispatching a letter I was about to address to the Vizier on the subject of the indemnity to be paid to the North-West Africa Company at Cape Juby.

Two vessels of the squadron returned to this bay on the 31st ultimo, and the flagship on the following day, when I dispatched a courier to the Court with a letter addressed to Cid Emfadl Gharneet.

In this letter, of which a translation is inclosed herewith, I endeavour to show that the claim of the Sultan to sovereignty over the district of Cape Juby is untenable, and I again point out that this claim has never been admitted by Her Majesty's Government, Wad Draa being the recognized southern boundary of Morocco. I remind his Excellency of the repeated warnings given that the Sultan would be held responsible for any injury the British Company might suffer in person or property through His Shereefian Majesty's action, and I remark on the indisputable nature of the fact that the repeated attacks on the Company's servants and station, and the interference with their trade were at His Majesty's instigation, if not by his direct command. I conclude by urging upon his Excellency the expediency of bringing this matter to a settlement without further delay.

I called upon Hadj Muhammad Torres the same morning, and, after communicating to him the letter I had addressed to the Vizier, I expressed the hope that he would appreciate in its true light, and would explain to the Sultan, the forbearance Her Majesty's Government had shown in instructing me to address to the Moorish Government a letter of that character instead of at once insisting on the payment of the sum claimed. I impressed upon his Excellency that Her Majesty's Government were nevertheless quite satisfied as to the justice of the claim, and had adopted this course merely out of regard for the Sultan, and in the assurance that His Majesty would be prepared to effect a satisfactory arrangement of this question without the necessity for any further pressure on the part of Her Majesty's Government.

I therefore urged his Excellency to write to the Sultan and counsel his Majesty to take advantage of the opportunity now offered for an equitable and dignified solution of this question, which for some time past has tended to impair the friendly feeling so long existent between the two Governments.

Hadj Mohammad Torres replied that it would be useless for him to tender any advice to the Sultan on this matter, as his counsels are no longer heeded at the Court, but he added that he was of opinion that His Shereefian Majesty would be disposed to meet in a conciliatory spirit the demand of Her Majesty's Government, and would return a favourable reply.

I am not myself inclined to think that Hadj Muhammad Torres has so little influence with the Sultan as his Excellency would have us believe; on the contrary, I think he gathers the views of the various foreign Representatives on pending questions and communicates them, together with his own observations, to His Shereefian Majesty, who would attach considerable weight to the advice tendered by his Excellency. Nor am I prepared to place any reliance on Had Muhammad Torres' professed opinion as to the favourable nature of the reply to be expected from the Sultan.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure in No. 175.

Mr. White to Cid Emfadl Gharneet.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.) *March* 30, 1889 (27 *Rejeb*, 1306).

WITH reference to my letter of the 21st instant (18 Rejeb), I have to inform your Excellency that Her Majesty's Government have taken into consideration all that you mention in your letter of the 25th Jumad II, and wishing to mark their feelings of friendship towards the Sultan, have directed me to explain yet once more on what grounds they base the claim that has been put forward on behalf of the Company, for, as I have already informed your Excellency, this claim was not lightly put forward, but only when, after mature consideration, Her Majesty's Government was convinced of its justice, and when repeated warnings had been distinctly given that His Shereefian Majesty the Sultan would be held responsible for any loss of life or property occasioned to the Company by His Shereefian Majesty directly or indirectly, which warnings were unfortunately disregarded, outrage having succeeded outrage, until finally a treacherous attack was made upon four Englishmen, of whom one was killed and two injured. I am aware that the Sultan has ordered the payment of an indemnity to the victims of this outrage, but their assailants, though well known, have not yet been brought to punishment or even arrested, and it cannot be expected that Her Majesty's Government will overlook the former outrages on the Company and the stoppage of their trade, which has caused them a very heavy pecuniary loss.

Your Excellency is well aware that Her Majesty's Government has never admitted the Sultan's claim to sovereignty over Cape Juby, Wad Draa being the recognized southern boundary of the dominions of His Shereefian Majesty, and at the time of the establishment of the English Company at Cape Juby the Sultan's rule even over the territory between Wad Draa and Agadir was nominal rather than real. If your Excellency will consult the Arabic copy, made by Cid Mohammed El Gabbas, of the Map published by the French Government, you will find Wad Draa given as the boundary of Morocco; and it will be within your Excellency's recollection that when, a few years ago, there was a discussion between the Moorish and Spanish Governments as to the site of Santa Cruz, which was to be ceded to Spain, the Sultan offered a place between Cape Juby and Wad Draa, known as Puerto Causado, and the Spanish Government indignantly refused it, stating that it was outside the Sultan's dominions, and that they could settle there without His Shereefian Majesty's permission. His Shereefian Majesty, therefore, has proof that other Governments besides the British regard Wad Draa as the boundary of Morocco.

When Mr. Mackenzie was first going to Cape Juby, fourteen years ago, Her Majesty's then Minister, Sir John Drummond Hay, spoke on the subject to Cid Mohammed Bargash, and the latter admitted in conversation that that spot was beyond the Moorish boundaries. It is true that Cid Mohammed Bargash some time subsequently addressed letters to Sir John Drummond Hay protesting against Englishmen landing on the coast of Soos or Wad Noon, but in none of these letters was any mention made of Cape Juby. It was not till later that Cid Mohammed Bargash put forward a claim on behalf of the Sultan to sovereignty over the country south of Wad Draa, and then Her Majesty's Government replied declining to recognize this claim; thereupon Cid Mohammed Bargash, in a letter dated the 23rd Muharrem, 1297 (7th January, 1880) distinctly threatened that the Sultan would incite the people of the districts surrounding Cape Juby to attack the English Company. Immediately after this a Secretary of His Shereefian Majesty, named Abdelkader, and Sheikh Abeddin, visited Cape Juby, and from that time a hostile feeling was manifested towards the Company, their wooden storehouse burnt down four months later, and the building of their stone house interfered with. It was thus quite clear that the stoppage of the Company's trade and the destruction of their property was, from the beginning, countenanced, if not actually ordered, by the Sultan.

In a letter dated the 12th Muharram, 1298 (15th December, 1880), the Vizir, Cid Muhammed-ben-Mukhtar, put forward in a distinct form what His Shereefian Majesty

claims to be the extent of his dominions, viz.: all the Sahara and Soudan as far as Egypt, and he based this claim on a statement contained in a book written in the eleventh century,* but even if some of the former Sovereigns of this country exercised dominion over Cape Juby in past centuries, that fact would afford no proof that Cape Juby still forms port of the Empire of Morocco; the Kings of Fez formerly ruled over a large part of Spain, yet His Shereefian Majesty does not claim that country as a portion of his dominions, or—to come to more recent times—the Kings of Portugal once owned several towns in Morocco, yet His Shereefian Majesty would not recognize that those towns are now Portuguese possessions. Again, the tract of country south of Cape Juby known as Rio de Ouro, which was annexed a few years back by Spain, is included in this territory claimed by the Sultan, but I am not aware that His Shereefian Majesty has addressed any remonstrances to the Spanish Government for having taken possession of it, or sent troops to stop the trade of the Spaniards.

With regard to what you write concerning the statements made by Sir J. D. Hay in his letters, I must ask you to read these letters again carefully, and you will find that it was in speaking of Englishmen, who had landed in Soos to carry on trade in that district that he said you would be justified in arresting them and delivering them to their Consul, for Soos is within the Sultan's dominions, and persons landing and trading there would be guilty of smuggling; but that is quite different to trading at Cape Juby, which is beyond the Wad Draa. Also you misunderstood what Sir J. D. Hay said regarding the Sultan extending his control over the southern portions of his Empire. Sir J. D. Hay urged His Majesty to assert his authority over Soos and open ports there to trade, which ports would be in a position to compete successfully with the English Company at Cape Juby, and thus peaceably cause them to abandon the place owing to the trade leaving their port for the new Moorish port; it was thus merely a fair competition in trade that Sir J. D. Hay indicated. The Sultan, however, instead of opening new ports in his own country, endeavoured to close the English Company's port outside His Majesty's dominions.

I have here given your Excellency explanations of some of the grounds upon which the claim of the Company is based. I have not thought it necessary to enter into other points, as enough has already been said to show the justice of the claims, and indeed, as you have in your possession the letters that have been written on the subject, it is not necessary that I should repeat the arguments that have already been used.

I trust that His Shereefian Majesty will recognize the great patience and friendly feeling that Her Majesty's Government have shown throughout this affair, and will at once cause the murderers to be punished, and give directions for the settlement of this claim without further delay, for I am convinced that His Majesty must share the desire of Her Majesty's Government that the alliance and friendship that has existed between the two Governments and peoples for so long a time should not now be disturbed. I urge your Excellency, therefore, most seriously to impress upon His Shereefian Majesty the importance of satisfying the just demands of the British Government.

Peace.

(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 176.

Mr. Bensaude to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 9.)

19, *Upper Bedford Place, Russell Square, April* 8, 1889.

My Lord,

I BEG respectfully to draw your Lordship's atttention to the following circumstances.

On the 16th February last I was travelling through the dominions of the Empire of Morocco, and whilst landing at Rabat, was without justification or provocation savagely attacked by a crowd of Moors numbering about eighty persons, who violently assaulted, and stabbed, and robbed me of my effects. The persons were armed with boat-hooks, sculls, daggers, stones, &c.

I have upon me marks of their violence, and am still suffering from the effects thereof.

I may mention that Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Rabat can verify the above.

I am a British subject, and beg that your Lordship will refer me to one of the

* Mahommedan era.

officials at the Foreign Office, before whom I can lay the facts and incidents connect with this gross and unwarranted outrage.

I have, &c.
(Signed) D. BENSAUDE.

No. 177.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 45.)

Foreign Office, April 12, 1889.

Sir,

I TRANSMIT to you the accompying copy of a letter from Mr. Bensaude, a British subject, complaining of an assault committed upon him by Moors at Rabat;* and I have to instruct you to furnish me with a report upon the matter.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 178.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 46.)

Foreign Office, April 12, 1889.

Sir,

I APPROVE the note that you addressed to Cid Emfadl Gharneet, the Moorish Vizir, a translation of which accompanied your despatch No. 46 of the 2nd instant, in regard to the indemnity to be paid to the North West Africa Company on account of the injury to their trade at Cape Juby.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 179.

Foreign Office to Mr. Bensaude.

Foreign Office, April 12, 1889.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, complaining of an assault committed upon you by Moors at Rabat; and I am to state to you that Her Majesty's Representative in Morocco, to whom a copy of your letter has been sent, has been instructed to report upon the matter.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 180.

Consul-General Playfair to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 13.)

(No. 6.)

Algiers, April 8, 1889.

My Lord,

I HAVE received information, from a perfectly reliable source, of events on the frontier of Morocco, which may prove to be of very serious importance.

For some time past the Moroccans in the neighbourhood of Djebel-Amour and Figuig have complained that the French troops at Ain-Sefra, the most southerly point occupied by them and the termination of the railway between Arzeu, Saida, &c., have been in the habit of violating their territory and carrying off their sheep.

A few days ago, as a reprisal, they captured two spahis, deprived them of their arms and uniforms and sent them back into French territory. The Chief of the "Bureau Arabe" at Ain-Sefra demanded the instant restitution of these, but the Caid of Figuig refused to give them up.

The French will no doubt make a complaint to the Sultan, probably on the

* No. 176.

occasion of their Minister's visit to Morocco. Captain Devialai, Military Attaché to the Governor-General, has left Algeria to accompany him, possibly with this in view.

I should not be in the least surprised to hear that troops have been ordered to occupy Figuig: there is no spot in the Morocco territory so ardently desired by the French Government as this. There would be no difficulty about it, and the railway could be continued to it in a very short space of time.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. LAMBERT PLAYFAIR.

No. 181.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 15.)

E
(No. 47.) *Tangier April* 5, 1889.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report that M. Patenôtre, the new French Minister, left Tangier for Fez yesterday to present his credentials to the Sultan.

M. Patenôtre was accompanied by M. Boutiron, First Secretary; Count de la Forest Divonne, Attaché; M. Piat, First Dragoman; M. Benchimol, Second Dragoman; and the following military and naval officers: M. de Raymond-Cohusac, Chef de Bataillon; M. Viaud, Lieutenant de Vaisseau; Capitaine de Vialar, Officier d'Ordonnance du Gouverneur de l'Algérie; and Lieutenants Larisse, Minard, and Detrie; one Corporal of Engineers and five Chasseurs d'Afrique also accompanied the Mission.

M. Patenôtre stated that the object of his visit to the Court was to present his credentials, and to settle the outstanding claims of French subjects, which his predecessor, from his sympathy with the Moors, had, as M. Patenôtre alleged, neglected to efficiently support.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 182.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 15.)

(No. 48.) *Tangier, April* 6, 1889.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 43 of the 28th ultimo, reporting the commencement of the work of relaying the land portion of the Gibraltar-Tangier cable, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the agent of the Company states that the new line has been laid and spliced, and that he would have finished covering it in to-day had it not been for the rain now falling, which has interfered with the work; the new line is, however, already in use, and the covering in will be completed to-morrow.

No opposition whatever has been offered by the Moorish authorities, except that at first natives were not allowed to work; this prohibition was, however, subsequently removed, and Moors were employed in the work.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 183.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 16.)

(No, 49.) *Tangier, April* 9, 1889.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 29 of the 8th ultimo, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs has this day paid into this Legation the sum of 25,000 dollars on account of the claim of the widow of the late Mr. Morris and Messrs. Randleson and Somers, arising out of the recent outrage at Cape Juby.

In accordance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch No. 38 of the 26th ultimo, I inclose herewith bills, payable to the Chief Clerk of the Foreign Office,

for 4,804*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*, which, as is shown in the inclosed certificate, is, at the current rate of exchange, equivalent to 25,000 dollars.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 183.

List of Bills inclosed.

		£	*s.*	*d.*
2 cheques on Montagu and Co., 150*l.* each		300	0	0
2 „ Crédit Lyonnais, 100*l.*		200	0	0
1 „ Brooks and Co.		200	0	0
1 „ Brooks and Co.		100	0	0
1 „ Imperial Ottoman Bank		100	0	0
1 „ Smith, Payne, and Smith		100	0	0
5 lists of exchange on Her Majesty's Treasury		1,000	0	0
1 „ „ London and County Bank		1,000	0	0
1 cheque on Union Bank of London		1,804	13	9
Total		4,804	13	9

(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 183.

Certificates as to Rates of Exchange.

WE hereby certify that the current rate of exchange for cheques or sight bills on London to-day is at 46$\frac{1}{8}$*d.* per dollar.

(Signed) MOSES J. NAHAN.
M. AND Y. BENASAYAG.

Tangier, April 9, 1889.

No. 184.

Mr. J. T. Bownass to Foreign Office.—(*Received April* 17.)

Sir, *Grove House, Windermere, April* 16, 1889.

WILL you kindly inform me, on behalf of my sister, Mrs. Morris, the widow of the Mr. Morris who was murdered at Cape Juby in March last year, if it is correct, as reported in the "Times" of yesterday, that the Sultan of Morocco has paid to Mr. White, the British Representative in Morocco, the sum of 5,000*l.* as compensation to Mrs. Morris for the loss of her husband, and, if so, when and in what way it is proposed to hand the amount over to her.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. T. BOWNASS.

No. 185.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(*Received April* 17.)

Sir, *Admiralty, April* 16, 1889.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, copy of a letter from the Commanding Officer of Her Majesty's ship "Goshawk," dated the 5th instant, respecting his visit to Cape Juby, *en route* from the West Coast of Africa to Gibraltar. Captain St. John, in forwarding this letter, states that he has sent a copy of it to Her Majesty's Representative at Tangier.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure in No. 185.

Commander Pelly to Senior Naval Officer, Gibraltar.

"*Goshawk*," *at Gibraltar, April* 5, 1889.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report that, in compliance with Admiralty telegram dated the 16th March, I left Grand Canary on the 17th, arriving at Cape Juby on the 18th.

On landing, I inspected the fort and trading house on the beach belonging to the North-West African Trading Company, Limited, both of which places have now, by our assistance in placing guns, &c., been placed in an efficient state of defence. The fort I consider practically impregnable, unless artillery is brought against it. The shore or trading house is covered by the guns from the fort.

In the way of guns the Company have two 7-pounder muzzle-loading-rifled guns, three smooth-bores (about 9-pounders), one small Mitrailleuse, numerous Winchester and Snider rifles, also revolvers and swords, with plenty of ammunition.

Regarding the hostile tribes, I saw none during my stay, but on arrival Mr. Hepburn, Manager of North-West African Company, informed me that just previous to our arrival a force of about 200 troops had been seen, but on the fort firing two guns to intimidate them they scattered, and nothing more was seen of them.

On account of bad weather and anchorage I put to sea on the 23rd, proceeding to Grand Canary, leaving Mr. Carroll (gunner) in the fort.

I returned to Cape Juby on the 28th, taking over Mr. Mackenzie, the managing agent of the firm, who had just arrived from England, and found that trade had recommenced on the 25th; there had been no signs of hostilities; also, that a force of 100 friendly natives had been brought down by a Chief, and were encamped round the shore-house to protect it.

Having disembarked Mr. Mackenzie and embarked Mr. Carroll, I shortly after left for Gibraltar.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. H. PELLY.

No. 186.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 20.)

(No. 50.) *Tangier, April* 11, 1889.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatches No. 36 of the 14th, and No. 40 of the 21st ultimo, transmitting translations of the notes I had addressed Cid Emfadl Gharneet on receipt of your Lordship's telegrams regarding the movement of Moorish troops towards Cape Juby, I have the honour to inclose herewith translation of the reply I have received from the Vizir, who states that the troops had been sent to Cape Juby by the Governor of Wadnoon in pursuance of general instructions given by the Sultan when in Soos in the year 1886, and not of any special instructions recently sent. As a proof of this statement, he refers me to the letter of Ben Beirook, which has since been shown to me by Hadj Mohammed Torres, and of which I inclose translation herewith. Cid Emfadl Gharneet, however, adds that His Shereefian Majesty has now renewed the instructions to the Governor Ben Beirook not to attack the Company's fort on the rock out at sea, but to prevent the tribes from trading with them, and to arrest any Englishman they may catch on shore, and send him to Mogador to be handed over to the Consul. His Excellency also again repeats the Moorish arguments regarding the sovereignty over Cape Juby.

As leaving this letter unanswered even for a short time might be regarded as a tacit consent to the steps taken by the Sultan, I have lost no time in expressing to Cid Emfadl Gharneet my surprise that His Shereefian Majesty, after receipt of my letters, should have issued such orders to the Governor of Wadnoon, and I again warned his Excellency that, in addition to the indemnity required for the injury to the Company's trade, a heavy penalty would be exacted for any fresh outrage.

A translation of this letter is inclosed herewith.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 186.

Cid Emfadl Gharneet to Mr. White.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.)

I RECEIVED your letter saying that intelligence had reached your Government that troops had arrived at Juby and had surrounded the British Company's factory, and had taken possession of their sheep and seized their shepherds, and you questioned the Naib Sid Hadj Mohammed Torres on the subject, and he answered you that he had no knowledge of such a fact, and that the troops could not have been sent in order to engage in hostilities against the Company, but perhaps they had gone to come down upon some of the rebellious tribes of that district, and you asked explanations as to the movements of troops to Juby.

I communicated your letter to our Lord (may God give him the victory), and His Majesty has become acquainted with its contents, and has commanded me answer you on the subject: that Hadj Mohammed Torres had no knowledge of any dispatch of troops to Juby is correct, as shown by several considerations, for the inhabitants of that place do not correspond with him; but even supposing that they did, the news would reach you by sea before they could reach him by land, and the proof is that the notice (they gave) to the Sultan only reached His Majesty on the 24th Rejeb of this year, and their letter to His Majesty (exalted in God's sight) is dated the 1st of the said Rejeb, but the date of the occurrence is unknown, whether it was a long time or or a short time before the date of their writing, and that the Government has not now sent troops to that place, but it only had placed guards at the time of its presence there at the landing-places of that district from Aglou to Juby and beyond, for the purpose of guarding it and preventing merchants from landing and trading there, as that constitutes a contraband import and export trade, and causes the Government to lose in duties and injures the ports which the Government has set apart for trade for importation and exportation, such as the ports of Mogador and those like it; and he has commanded the Governors of the tribes in whose territory those landing-places are situated to be mindful of these guards, and render them assistance in arresting any Christians whom they might come across on the land, and sending them to the Governor of Gesima in order that he may send them to the Governor of Mogador, and that the latter may deliver them up to their Consul. And they obeyed and arrested Curtis, the Englishman, and some Prussian Christians, and they were sent to their Consuls through the Governor of Mogador, and he (the Sultan) enjoined them strictly not to attack the place of the Company which it has at Juby out in the sea, (but) to prevent it (the Company) to come on the land and trade with the tribes of that district, on account of the injury connected therewith as above explained, and owing also (to the encouragement which would be given) to other Companies to follow the example of the Company in question in landing and trading at these landing-places, placing themselves on a footing of equality with the latter.

Now several ships belonging to various Companies had come to the port of Sidi Muhammed-ben-Abdallah, and others to Harisha, and opened trade with the inhabitants of these two ports, in imitation of the Company at Juby, and they were not permitted to do that. One of the things which will show you that the Moorish Government has not now ordered the Governors of the tribes adjacent to Juby to send troops there to embarrass the Company, and that they (the Governors) have only acted in conformity with the orders which they received when the Government was there, is that an unprompted letter reached the Sultan from Ben Beirook, in which he reports that the Company had come down to the house they have on the land and erected another building near it, and the guards forbade them to do so, and they fired on them with cannon, and they alleged that the country did not belong to the (Moorish) Government, and that the latter had nothing to say there, and he sent fifty men to assist the guards and ordered them to prevent the Company from landing at that place and buying and selling; the letter in question will reach you in original through Hadj Mohammed Torres, in order that you may peruse it and ascertain from it what has been stated. The Government in answer to the above letter ordered him to follow the same course with the Company, and enjoined him particularly to guard anybody belonging to it whom they might come across on the land, and not to kill him (but) to deliver him over to the Kaïd of Gesima in order that he may send him to the Governor of Mogador, and the latter may give him up to his Consul. And our Lord (may God exalt him) has likewise commanded me to answer you as to the allegation brought forward by the Company that Juby does not belong to the Moorish Government, asking you how it is

possible that it should not, being in the tribe of Tekna, whom everybody knows to be one of the greatest tribes in Morocco, having over them Kaïds of the Government, and its "Geish" being drawn from it? And supposing it not to belong to the territory of Morocco, how can the Company bring forward before the Moorish Government its complaint against the inhabitants of that district, through you, for having prevented them from buying and selling and from landing on the land. It is a most extraordinary thing that this country should not belong to the Moorish Government, and yet its inhabitants be in complete subjection and obedience to the latter and conforming to its orders, harbouring its soldiers, and attending to their requirements; and the Sultan has commanded me to explain to you that it is the conviction of the Moorish Government that the British Government is universally known to be a promoter of the welfare of this country, and one which desires to ward off from it the contrary, and that the Moorish Government cannot conceive that its friend should change and should endeavour to bring about the contrary by supporting the Company in landing in the said place, and thus opening the doors of injury and encroachments on the Moorish Government, one of the consequences of which would be the landing of other Companies at the landing-places of that district, placing themselves on a footing of equality with the Juby Company, and that the proper thing thing would be to send some one from His Shereefian Majesty under your auspices to Juby, and with him some one (delegated by) you, and that they should see whether the Company's place on which the attack was made is on land or in the sea, and if they should find it to be on the land, no blame should attach to the aggressors, as the place belongs to the Government, and they have landed illegally without its permission; but if they should find it to be in the sea, then blame will attach to the aggressors, as they have Shereefian orders not to attack it; they will also convince you whether the tribes are subject to the Moorish Government or not.

Peace.

Finished 21 Rejeb, 1306 (equivalent to March 24, 1889).

(Signed) MOHAMMED EMFADL GHARNEET.

Inclosure 2 in No. 186.

Kaïd Dahman-ben-Beirook to the Sultan of Morocco.

1 *Rejeb (the only)*, 1306.

(Translation.)

IN the presence of God (be) glory and dominion and unquestioned victory to the defender of the nation and the faith, our Lord, the Commander of the Faithful, perfect peace and felicitation, and the honour due to his rank

It is brought to the knowledge of our Shereefian Master that the well known Christian about whom we had written to our Lord, Hepburn [?], with the Company, came to the house which is outside the sea and built a new building on the land near the house in which he had settled, and began to seduce the people and encourage them, and invite them to buy and sell with him; and some of the Mejata went to him and sold to him two mares and a few sheep, and the men of the guard forbade them to do this, and the Christian fired on them with cannon, and drove them away, and kept them away from the water which is in the well which is at Juby; and they began to steal the water by night, and saying that the country was their country, and the Sultan had nothing to say there; and some of the soldiers who are there came and told me of this. Now we have sent a column of fifty men to reinforce the guard, and among them are two captains of hundreds, and we have ordered them to stop there until the order of our Shereefian Lord should come, and to destroy the new building they have erected, and to put a stop to trade between the two parties, and to prevent the Christians from coming on to the land.

The Christians themselves are in two divisions, one of them formed of Englishmen, and the other of Spaniards, called Shoroota [? Lanzarote].

We pray our Lord to tell us what we are to do with them, for if they are not killed and are not arrested, they will not desist from these their proceeeings. We have informed our Lord of the facts, and the judgment of our Lord is far-reaching. We remain in service and obedience, and request of our Lord good wishes.

Peace. (L.S.)

Inclosure 3 in No. 186.

Mr. White to Cid Emfadl Gharneet.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.) *April* 9, 1889 (8 *Shaaban*, 1306).

I HAVE received your Excellency's letter of the 27th Rejeb, in reply to my letters inquiring as to the object of the dispatch of troops to Cape Juby, and warning you that the Sultan would be held responsible for any injury the English Company might suffer in person or property through the action of His Shereefian Majesty.

Your Excellency states that the troops in question were sent to Cape Juby by Ben Beirook, not on account of any fresh orders received from the Sultan, but in obedience to the standing orders given to him by His Shereefian Majesty when in Soos, to the effect that he should prevent Christians landing or trading in the ports of that district, and should arrest any Christian found there and send him to his Consul at Mogador; and you add that His Shereefian Majesty has now renewed the orders to that effect, and you cite the cases of the arrest in Soos of Mr. James Curtis and the Germans as precedents.

In my letters to which you refer I warned you against in any way interfering with the Company, and gave you formal notice that Her Majesty's Government would hold the Sultan responsible for any attack upon the employés of the Company at Cape Juby, and also for any loss the Company might suffer in consequence of His Shereefian Majesty's hindrance of their trade; and I am now much surprised that after the receipt of these letters you should inform me that the Sultan has again sent instructions to Ben Beirook to cut off the Company's trade and arrest any Englishman he may find on shore at Juby. A grave responsibility rests on His Shereefian Majesty for having thus disregarded the warning of Her Majesty's Government and given such orders to Ben Beirook; and I can only repeat that a heavy penalty will be exacted for any fresh outrage that may occur in consequence.

The cases cited of the arrest of Europeans in Soos are altogether irrelevant. Mr. Curtis was arrested with the consent of Her Majesty's Minister in Soos, which is acknowledged to be within His Shereefian Majesty's dominions; and with regard to the Germans, they were shipwrecked on the coast, and His Shereefian Majesty, as you wrote to us, gave orders to the Governors to make inquiry after them and ransom them, treat them with kindness, and escort them in safety to Mogador; which, in fact, was done. They were then in the hands of malefactors, who had not arrested them in the Sultan's name, but had seized them with the intention of selling them into slavery, and that, too, in Soos, within the dominions of His Shereefian Majesty, and His Majesty, in his wisdom and in the goodness of his heart, restrained them from their evil purpose.

You ask in your letter how it is, if Cape Juby is beyond the Moorish boundary, that the Company have brought before the Moorish Government a complaint against the inhabitants of that district for having prevented them from trading there. I reply that the Company have never brought forward any complaint against the inhabitants of that district. The complaint they have brought forward is against the Sultan's Government for having sent officers from his dominions to Juby and prevented the inhabitants of that district from trading with the Company; these inhabitants having till that time been in commercial relations with the Company, and desiring to continue to trade with them.

Peace.

(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 187.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 20.)

(No. 51.) *Tangier, April* 13, 1889.

My Lord,

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 42 of the 30th ultimo, I have the honour to state that, in my opinion, there is little information that can be given to the Spanish Government regarding Kaïd Maclean's supposed mission to the Sultan.

The Spanish Ministers of War and Marine appear to be under the impression that Kaïd Maclean holds a position at the Moorish Court analogous to that held by the French and Italian officers, who are there by order of their Governments, and are attached to their respective Legations, drawing pay from their own as well as from

the Moorish Government, whereas, as your Lordship is aware, Kaïd Maclean's position is distinctly different, for not only has he no mission, but he does not even hold any position whatever in the British Service, civil or military, being solely in the service of the Sultan.

He quitted the British army in the year 1877, and hearing that the Sultan was desirous of engaging a British officer to instruct his troops, he applied for and obtained the appointment.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 188.

Foreign Office to Mr. J. T. Bownass.

Foreign Office, April 20, 1889.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, and to inform you that bills representing the indemnity paid by the Sultan of Morocco to Her Majesty's Representative at Tangier on account of the murder of Mr. Morris at Cape Juby have been received at this Office.

As soon as these bills have been realized, which will be in about a fortnight's time, a further communication will be made to you upon the subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 189.

The Earl of Lytton to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 22.)

E
(No. 207. Confidential.) *Paris, April* 18, 1889.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 193 of the 11th instant,* I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I learn privately that no importance is attached by the French Foreign Office to the incident on the Morocco frontier referred to in Sir Lambert Playfair's despatch No. 6 of the 8th instant. This frontier may be described as ethnographical rather than geographical, and quarrels are not unusual between the nomad tribes on either side when they change their ground for pasturage or other reasons. In these cases the French troops endeavour to prevent any serious encounter by drawing a cordon between the disputants, and it not unfrequently happens that the Spahis themselves become mixed up in the quarrel, as was possibly the case on the occasion in question.

My informant stated that the French Government have not the slightest intention of occupying any portion of Morocco territory, or of disturbing in any way the present Treaty arrangements.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYTTON.

No. 190.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 22.)

(No. 54.) *Tangier, April* 19, 1889.

My Lord,

WITH reference to Sir Julian Pauncefote's telegram of the 28th November last, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that Kaïd Maclean left Tangier this day for London on a short leave of absence.

I communicated to Kaïd Maclean the wish expressed in the above-mentioned telegram that he should report himself at the Foreign Office.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

---

* Inclosing, under flying seal, No. 180.

No. 191.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 24.)

(No. 52.) *Tangier, April* 17, 1889.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 50 of the 13th instant, I have the honour to report that Mr. Payton, Her Majesty's Consul at Mogador, has informed me that a body of 300 "Askar" (drilled infantry) left that town on the 31st March for the south, their destination being variously spoken of as being Tizneet, Wadnoon, or Cape Juby.

I think it very probable that these troops have been sent to assist Dahman-ben-Beirook in carrying out the Sultan's orders reported in my above-mentioned despatch, and cut off all communications between the North-Western African Company and the tribes in the neighbourhood of Cape Juby.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 192.

Memorandum by Mr. Buchanan on the Gibraltar-Tangier Cable.

IN the end of 1884 the Eastern Telegraph Company expressed their willingness to lay a cable between Gibraltar and Tangier on the conditions proposed by the Sultan in 1875 (Annex A); and Sir J. D. Hay accordingly requested the Moorish Government to grant the necessary authority for the landing of the cable. Sir J. D. Hay, No. 32, Commercial, December 6, 1884.

In the following January Sir J. D. Hay received a note from the Moorish Government stating that the conditions of 1875 stipulated that the foreign Representatives should communicate to the Government of Morocco the written consent of their respective Governments to the laying of the cable on the conditions specified, and that this had never been done.

In forwarding this note to the Foreign Office Sir J. D. Hay explained that in 1875 Cid Mohammed Bargash had undertaken, in a letter addressed to the foreign Representatives, to send them a note explanatory of the conditions attached by the Sultan to the laying of the cable; that this note was to have been referred by them to their respective Governments, and that on the receipt of their instructions they were to hold another meeting in order to draw up a collective or identic note to be addressed to the Moorish Government. The Representatives, however, had never received the explanatory note as promised, and Sir J. D. Hay therefore, in replying to the objection thus raised by the Sultan, pointed out that Cid Mohammed Bargash, by failing to fulfil his engagement, was responsible for the fact that no further action had been taken in the matter by the Representatives. Sir J. D. Hay, at the same time, urged that such an explanatory note should at once be sent to the Representatives with the request that they would take the instructions of their Governments upon it. Ibid., No. 3, Commercial, January 22, 1885. Ibid., No. 12, Commercial, March 23, 1885.

In his reply to Sir J. D. Hay's note, Cid Mohammed Bargash admitted that the explanatory note had not been addressed to the Representatives in 1875, owing, he stated, to the fact that several of them had at that time declared that they would not consent to the conditions required by the Sultan. These conditions, he added, must therefore be considered as not having been fulfilled, and permission to lay the cable must consequently be refused. Ibid., No. 16, Commercial, April 16, 1885.

A fresh objection was raised by the Moorish Government in the following November, on the ground that, in accordance with a condition accepted by Sir J. D. Hay in 1875, no other Representative was to apply for a similar concession; and that such an application had now been made by the Spanish Minister. Ibid., No. 36, Commercial, December 10, 1885.

Sir J. D. Hay denied that he had ever accepted such a condition, and asserted, on the contrary, that the Sultan had in 1875 clearly agreed that cables might be landed at Tangier from any foreign countries.

In January 1886 Cid Mohammed Garneet informed Sir J. D. Hay that, if all the Representatives signed a document accepting the Sultan's conditions as enumerated by him (Annex B), His Majesty would agree to a cable being laid between Gibraltar and Tangier. Ibid., No. 7, Commercial, January 19, 1886.

A document accepting the conditions of 1875 was accordingly signed by the Representatives, and communicated to the Moorish Government (Annex C).

Sir J. D. Hay, No. 14, Commercial, March 30, 1886.

This document was returned to Sir J. D. Hay to be amended, on the ground that the conditions it contained were not in accordance with the four conditions required by the Sultan (Annex D), the first of which expressly limited the laying of the cable to between Gibraltar and Tangier.

The Representatives declined to amend the document in the sense desired by the Sultan, and, while accepting the new form in which the conditions were presented, inserted a clause to the effect that a telegraph cable might be laid to Tangier from Gibraltar, Tarifa, or any other country (Annex E).

Mr. Kirby Green, No. 71, November 10, 1886.

No answer being returned by the Government of Morocco to this communication, it was ultimately decided, on the suggestion of Mr. Kirby Green, that, as every preliminary had been fulfilled, the studied silence of the Sultan's Government should be interpreted as an act of acquiescence on their part.

The cable was successfully laid on the 20th January, 1887.

It will have been seen from what precedes that the points at issue between the Representatives and the Government of Morocco were :—

1. Whether the fact that the Representatives had not communicated in 1875 the consent of their respective Governments to the conditions then stipulated for by the Sultan justified His Shereefian Majesty in refusing his consent to the laying of the cable in 1885 ; and

2. Whether the conditions of 1875 limited, as was subsequently asserted by the Sultan, the laying of a cable to between Gibraltar and Tangier.

As regards this latter point no evidence whatever was brought forward by the Sultan in support of his contention, which is disposed of by Sir J. D. Hay in his despatch No. 36, Commercial, of the 10th December, 1885.

In regard to the first point, the Representatives did not, it is true, communicate in 1875 the consent of their Governments to the conditions laid down by the Sultan, but the Moorish Government was, as has been shown, in a great measure responsible for the omission. In January and March 1886, however, their consent to the conditions of 1875 was formally communicated to the Sultan, and thus all the conditions specified by the Sultan in 1875 were complied with before the cable was actually laid.

G. W. B.

April 25, 1889.

Annex (A).

Reply of the Vizier regarding Telegraphs on Sir J. Drummond Hay's Visit to the Moorish Court in 1875.

Sir J. D. Hay, No. 32, December 6, 1884.

With regard to the submarine cable to Tangier, our Lord the Sultan says that as all the foreign Representatives have made the request, he will grant it, and will write to Cid Mohammed Bargash to arrange with the foreign Ministers and Chargés d'Affaires upon this subject, but on certain conditions :—

1. That the telegraphic communication is granted solely to Tangier (from foreign countries) by sea, and not to any other port.

2. That no demand for inland communication will be admitted.

3. That the cable is to be landed where the Moorish authorities at Tangier may indicate.

4. That when a cable is to be laid between Tangier and any part of Europe, the foreign Government select the Company to whom they prefer the concession should be made. This is to insure the respectability of the Company.

5. No order will be given for the cable to be laid until clear information is received that these points have been agreed upon, and that each of the foreign Representatives shall have received from his Government the acceptance of these conditions, and communicates them in writing, for the inhabitants of these dominions are not all subject to law like in other countries.

Annex (B).

Conditions referred to in Cid Mohammed Garneèt's Letter to Sir J. Drummond Hay, January 1886.

Sir J. D. Hay, No. 7, Commercial, January 19, 1886.

Whosoever may be charged with the laying of the cable between Gibraltar and Tangier shall not lay it beyond Tangier or to other ports. The telegraph to be laid by sea, and not by land. When all the Representatives at Tangier agree to these conditions, that they sign a document to that effect, His Shereefian Majesty will agree to having the cable laid between Tangier and Gibraltar by sea. You will receive the reply of the Vizier to this effect.

Annex (C).

Document signed by the Representatives in January 1886, *and communicated by Sir J. Drummond Hay to the Moorish Government.*

Sir J. D. Hay, No. 7, Commercial, January 19, 1886.

As to the submarine cable to Tangier, our Lord the Sultan says that he will grant this application, seeing that it has been made by all the Representatives of the foreign, States upon the following conditions :—

1. That communication by telegraph is only allowed to Tangier (from abroad) by sea, and not to any other port.

2. That no application for communication in the interior will be granted.

3. That the cable shall end at the spot which will be pointed out by the Moorish authorities at Tangier.

4. That when a cable is to be established between Tangier and any part of Europe, the foreign Government shall select the Company to which it would prefer to have the Concession made. The object of this is to secure the respectability of the Company.

I accept these conditions.

(Signed) J. H. DRUMMOND HAY, *Representative of Great Britain, Belgium, Denmark, and the Netherlands.*
DIOSDADO.
FÉRAUD.
G. TESI.
REGLIA.
COLACO.
F. A. MATTHEWS.
CASSEL.

I certify this to be a true and correct copy of the original document.
Signed as above by all the foreign Representatives.

(Signed) J. H. DRUMMOND HAY.

Annex (D).

Conditions insisted on by the Sultan in March 1886.

1. To restrict the laying of the cable between Gibraltar and Tangier.
2. That it should not extend beyond Tangier.
3. That it should not be laid to any other port.
4. That it should be laid by sea, and not by land.

Annex (E).

Conditions accepted by the Foreign Representatives, March 29, 1886.

1. Que le câble télégraphique est accordé entre Tangier et Gibraltar et Tarifa ou autre pays des nations étrangères.

2. Que le câble ne sera pas prolongé plus loin que Tanger.

3. Que le câble ne sera pas posé dans un autre port que Tanger.
4. Que le câble sera posé par mer et non par terre.
5. Que le câble aboutira à l'endroit qui sera désigné par les autorités Marocaines de Tanger.
6. Que lorsqu'un câble devra être établi le Gouvernement étranger choisira la Compagnie à laquelle il préfère que la Concession soit faite. Ceci est dans le but d'assurer la respectabilité de la Compagnie.

No. 193.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir Clare Ford.

(No. 37.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, April* 25, 1889.

WITH reference to your Excellency's despatch No. 24 of the 1st ultimo, I transmit, for your information, the accompanying copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Representative at Tangier,* from which your Excellency will perceive that Her Majesty's Government can furnish no information regarding Kaïd Maclean's supposed mission to the Sultan of Morocco, as that officer holds no position whatever in Her Majesty's service, either civil or military, but is solely in the service of the Sultan.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 194.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 50.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, April* 26, 1889.

I APPROVE the terms of the note that you have addressed to Hadj Mohammed Torres, the Moorish Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, in regard to the Gibraltar-Tangier cable, a translation of which accompanies your despatch No. 43 of the 28th ultimo.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 195.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 27.)

(No. 53.)

My Lord, *Tangier, April* 18, 1889.

THE Governors of Tangier and of the neighbouring districts have received orders to make preparations for joining the Sultan on a military expedition, or "Harka." The Shereefian letter does not specify the date when the men will be required, nor the direction which the expedition will take, but merely states that the Governors are to prepare everything, and His Shereefian Majesty will inform them later when and where they are to join him.

It is supposed by some that these orders indicate an intention on the part of the Sultan to visit Tangier this spring, as His Majesty had proposed to do last year. I do not, however, think that the fact of these orders having been issued is sufficient to justify such a conclusion. I learn on good authority that His Shereefian Majesty will visit the Riff district, which has not been entered by any Sultan for many years, and will probably visit Tetuan and Laraiche, after which he will proceed to Rabat and to the Zemour tribe, which is situated to the east of that town, and which is in a chronic state of rebellion. Some doubt is expressed as to the coming to Tangier at all, as it is supposed that His Shereefian Majesty fears that the opportunity would be seized for putting forward many demands and petitions for improvements, &c., which it might be difficult for him to refuse, and which, at the same time, he would be unwilling to grant.

It is not expected that the Sultan will leave Fez till after the feast, which falls in

* No. 187.

the beginning of June, as His Majesty, having seriously suffered in health in the last two years by carrying out these "Harkas" during the month of Ramadan, has been urged to remain at Fez this year during that month.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 196.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 51.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, April* 27, 1889.

I APPROVE the note that you have addressed to Cid Emfadl Gharneet, the Moorish Vizier, a copy of which is inclosed in your despatch No. 50 of the 11th instant, in regard to the orders given by the Sultan of Morocco to the Governor of Wadnoon to interfere with the trading operations of the North-West African Company at Cape Juby.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 197.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 30.)

(No. 55.)

My Lord, *Tangier, April* 20, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that a report has reached Tangier that a Spanish sailing-vessel, having put in at the port of Agadir, in Soos, the crew were arrested by the Governor, and are kept prisoners until the Sultan's instructions should be received.

I am informed by the Spanish Minister, Señor Figuera, that no particulars having yet been received, nothing is known beyond the fact that the crew have been arrested.

It is possible that the vessel merely put in from stress of weather, or in search of provisions, and in that case some reparation will presumably be required for the high-handed proceeding of the Governor of Agadir, whose zeal has doubtless been stimulated by the instructions recently renewed by the Sultan to the Governors of Soos and Wadnoon to arrest and send to Mogador all Christians landing on that coast, as reported in my despatch No. 50 of the 11th instant.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 198.

Foreign Office to Mr. C. Rolleston.

E

Sir, *Foreign Office, April* 30, 1889.

WITH reference to your letter of the 9th February last, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acquaint you that it has now been ascertained that none of the documents with copies of which you desire to be furnished, in connection with the action for libel brought against you by Dr. Maximilian Schmidl, are within the custody or control either of Sir J. D. Hay or of Her Majesty's Government.

With respect to any documents the production of which you consider requisite for your defence, and which may be in the archives of the Foreign Office at Vienna, or of the Austro-Hungarian Consulate-General at Tangier, I am to suggest that you should apply in the first instance direct to the Austro-Hungarian authorities, who will doubtless give you any assistance to which they may deem you to be entitled.

The matter is one, however, so entirely within their discretion that his Lordship does not feel justified in himself intervening in it.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 199.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 1.)

E

(No. 56. Confidential.)

Tangier, April 23, 1889.

My Lord,

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 47, Confidential, of the 13th nstant, regarding the recent incident on the Algerian frontier in the neighbourhood of Figuig, I have the honour to report that rumours have reached Tangier to the effect that further disturbances have ensued, in which some French soldiers are said to have lost their lives.

I mentioned the matter casually to Hadj Mohammed Torres, when I was with him the other day in connection with other business, and his Excellency assured me that the French Minister had not communicitated with him at all on the subject, but he admitted that reports had reached him from other quarters according to which a French officer had been killed. His Excellency added, however, that he did not regard this information as very reliable.

M. Cantagalli, the Italian Minister, recently stated to me that he had received private information that the French soldiers have on several occasions come into collision with the Moors on the Algerian frontier, and that loss of life had resulted; that the French have a large supply of war material accumulated in the neighbourhood of Figuig, and that they are endeavouring to force a conflict which would afford them a pretext for occupying that district.

A few months before he left Tangier Señor Diosdado observed to Sir William Kirby Green that no opposition could be offered to a French occupation of Figuig by the Sultan, whose wisest course would be to submit quietly to the loss of territory, and endeavour to keep it secret as long as possible, adding that, beyond a *pro formâ* protest after the event, the Spanish Government would not be likely to take any step in the matter.

That M. Diosdado should have held language so different to the views he formerly entertained would of itself raise the suspicion that Spain is now inclined to regard French intrigues and encroachments on the frontier with a less jealous eye, and other circumstances have since tended to confirm this belief. The conviction is now growing that an understanding has been arrived at between the Governments of France and Spain, by which the former is assured of the neutrality of the latter should it take steps to advance the western frontier so as to embrace Figuig, and it is supposed that M. Patenôtre will avail himself of his present visit to the Court at Fez to bring about the desired "rectification" of frontier.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

P.S.—The "Réveil du Maroc" of the 24th instant contains an article under the heading "Les Chancelleries Allemande et Anglaise au Maroc," which is of interest, as this paper, which has passed into French hands, is regarded as reflecting the views of the French Legation. I have the honour to inclose herewith an extract of this article. The "Réveil du Maroc" has lately been in the habit of treating the Morocco question as being between France and Spain on the one side, and the Triple Alliance on the other, and have always endeavoured to show that Great Britain's interests are identical with those of France and Spain, and that it should therefore associate itself with those countries in a common policy.

H. E. W.

Inclosure in No. 199.

Extract from an Article under the heading "Les Chancelleries Allemande et Anglaise au Maroc," in "Le Réveil du Maroc" of April 24, 1889.

LES deux grands objectifs de l'Angleterre dans sa politique restent les mêmes: son Empire Asiatique, Constantinople et la Méditerranée qui en est la grande route; c'est ainsi que toutes les complications Européennes ramènent forcément notre vue sur le Maroc.

* * * * * *

Les agissements de l'Allemagne au Maroc ne sont pas faits pour plaire aux Anglais; l'Italie également ne doit pas être très flattée de voir que M. de Bismarck

leurre de promesses tous ses alliés et, au lieu d'aider à l'expansion Italienne dans la Méditerranée, ne lui joue que des tours du plus mauvais goût: de concert avec l'Angleterre, il pousse d'abord la France en Tunisie; puis, au Maroc, il cherche à s'installer pour son propre compte en s'y souciant fort peu de sa bonne amie Romaine. Si l'Italie désire empêcher l'extension Française sur la Méditerranée, l'Angleterre, de son côté, ne peut que vouloir Tanger neutre, c'est-à-dire, Marocain, ou pour elle-même; les Allemands s'installant sur les côtes du Riff, seraient une menace future pour Gibraltar.

Le Foreign Office n'y prêtera jamais la main, ponr la même raison qu'il empêchera l'extension des côtes Allemandes depuis l'Elbe jusqu'à Anvers ou Rotterdam.

On a donc bien fait de n'attacher aucune importance à la nouvelle, donnée par le "Figaro," d'un partage possible du Maroc entre ces deux Puissances. L'annonce d'une visite prochaine de l'Empereur d'Allemagne au Sultan du Maroc ne nous semble pas mériter plus grand crédit. Si une telle idée a pu germer dans le cerveau de Guillaume II, il en sera pour ses frais d'imagination: Sa Majesté Mouley Hassan n'a nulle en vie de se déranger pour recevoir des Souverains, parce que les visites des Ambassadeurs lui suffisent et au delà; le sens politique qu'elle possède réellement, lui conseillera sagement d'éviter un tel excès d'honneur.

Ce qui est plus intéressant que ces rêves "*éveillé* qu'ils soient la proprieté exclusive du 'Figaro'"—coutumier du fait—ou l'effet du printemps sur le jeune Guillaume II, c'est une constatation qui ressort pour nous de la situation exposée plus haut. C'est que l'attitude actuelle du Cabinet Tory ne nous permet pas de nourrir, avant sa chute, l'espoir de vérifier *de facto* l'accord Hispano-Franco-Anglais, au Maroc, en vue de maintenir l'intégrité de l'Empire Chérifien tout en le poussant dans la voie du progrès.

Cette attitude de Lord Salisbury sera plus préjudiciable aux intérêts du commerce Anglais, et peut-être aussi aux intérêts politiques de l'Empire Britannique qu'à l'Espagne, et à la France, qui suivent dès à présent une politique d'intérêts matériels.

D'autre part, la triple alliance est complètement désagrégée au Maroc; elle n'y existe plus, de fait, depuis que l'égoïsme de l'Allemagne à l'égard de l'Italie, dans les affaires Marocaines, a fait comprendre, à cette dernière, qu'il serait sage de ne compter ici que sur elle-même, sur ses propres efforts. L'Italie *fa da sè*, tout en conservant les manies d'une diplomatie habituée à être Gallophobe.

Cette Puissance sera du reste bientôt trop occupée en Abyssinie pour agir au Maroc efficacement et peser dans la balance Chérifienne. Nous lui souhaitons franchement bon succès et un beau fleuron dans le Royaume du Négus Négossi.

* * * * * *

En somme, l'Angleterre ne s'est pas encore prononcée pour la politique de conciliation et de progrès franchement inaugurée par la France et que l'Espagne *officielle* semble approuver et vouloir appuyer enfin. Elle est au Maroc dans la situation du sujet de Lafontaine qui se balançait entre deux bottes de foin.

Il ne nous reste qu'à exprimer l'espoir que bientôt elle aura choisi la botte dans laquelle elle ne risque pas de trouver des chardons ou des pointes de casque, c'est-à-dire, du côté de l'Espagne et de la France. C'est le voeu patriotique et intelligent d'Anglais bien placés pour choisir à bon escient; c'est aussi le nôtre tant au point de vue Anglais qu'au point de vue international ou Français.

Mais si le programme Salisbury-Bismarck devenait un entraînement regrettable du Foreign Office, le rôle des Espagnols et des Français est tout indiqué au Maroc; il faudrait alors sacrifier le progrès à l'intérêt politique et se ranger carrément pour l'intégrité de l'Empire Chérifien.

C'est regrettable, mais c'est une nécessité absolue; ce n'est pas le "Réveil" qui s'en réjouirait.

No. 200.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir Clare Ford.

(No. 5.)

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, May* 2, 1889, 5·45 P.M.

HAVE you any information as to the supposed intention of the French to occupy Figuig? Do the Spanish believe in it? Have they been silenced by any promises?

No. 201.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir Clare Ford.—(Substance telegraphed.)

(No. 45. Ext 5.)

Foreign Office, May 2, 1889.

Sir,

I HAVE to request your Excellency to communicate to me any information of which you may be possessed as to the supposed intention of the French to occupy the Oasis of Figuig.

Your Excellency will at the same time report whether the Spanish Government believe in any such intention, and whether their acquiescence has been purchased by any promises of the French Government.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 202.

The North-West Africa Company to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 3.)

132, *Cheapside, London, May* 2, 1889.

My Lord,

I AM requested by my colleagues to draw your Lordship's attention to the claim of this Company upon the Sultan of Morocco, and of which claim your Lordship has demanded a settlement.

The Board has heard many rumours and have seen allusions to the subject in the newspapers, but so far we have received no official information.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JOSEPH C. LEE, *Chairman.*

No. 203.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 4.)

(No. 57.)

Tangier, April 23, 1889.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 45 of the 12th instant, inclosing copy of a letter received from Mr. D. Bensaude, who states that he is a British subject, and complains that on the 15th February last, whilst landing at Rabat, he was, "without justification or provocation, savagely attacked by a crowd of Moors."

Before entering into the particulars of this occurrence I should perhaps mention that Mr. D. Bensaude is, I believe, a Moorish subject, born at Mogador, where his father still lives. He was naturalized in England in the year 1878, and is provided with a passport dated the 22nd May, 1880, bearing the qualifying clause relative to non-protection in the country of his birth. It is doubtful, therefore, whether he is strictly entitled to protection in Morocco.

The first news that reached this Legation of the occurrence at Rabat was contained in a letter from Hadj Mohammed Torres (translation inclosed herewith), in which his Excellency transmits a document containing the evidence of twenty-four persons, all Moors, who declare that the Administrators of Customs having refused to allow a gun to pass through the Custom-house, an altercation arose between them and Mr. Bensaude, who made use of abusive language, that a Christian then joined him, and, failing to get possession of the gun, seized a desk containing Shereefian letters and other documents, and then struck and wounded a Moor who tried to wrest the desk from him. Hadj Mohammed Torres requests that such orders be given to the Vice-Consuls as may prevent the recurrence of similar scandals.

Two days subsequently a despatch was received from Mr. Frost, British Vice-Consul at Rabat, containing a full report on the matter, and in great measure confirming the evidence of the Moors. From this report it appears that Messrs. Bensaude and Cornwell landed at Rabat with four English travellers, all the luggage being passed free through the Custom-house on a permit which had been issued by the United States' Consul at Tangier, but a gun which was carried loose was stopped by virtue of Article II of the Commercial Convention.

I must here explain that it has for many years been the custom at Tangier to pass sporting guns and cartridges for foreigners on receipt of a pass from their respective

Consulates stating that the guns in question are imported for purposes of sport, and not for sale. I inclose herewith a specimen of the passes issued by me, which, however, are only available for the Tangier Custom-house, and should be given up on receipt of the gun. An Englishman having visited Rabat about two years ago for purposes of sport, and having experienced difficulty and delay in obtaining his gun, I procured standing orders from Hadj Mohammed Torres to the Customs officers of that port to adopt the practice followed at Tangier of passing sporting guns.

Mr. Frost states that Messrs. Cornwell and Bensaude, having failed to persuade the Custom-house officers to allow them to take the gun, produced a Tangier pass, which the officers very properly refused to recognize, adding, however, that they would not give up the gun even on a pass issued by Mr. Frost. A heated altercation ensued, Mr. Bensaude using such violent and insulting language that one of the Moorish officials left the Custom-house. Mr. Cornwell seized and attempted to take away a box, and when this was wrested from him he took the desk, and had reached the door when it was forcibly wrenched from him. The other Administrators now left, together with the secretary, ordering the Captain of the Port to clear the Custom-house. A *mêlée* ensued, in which Mr. Bensaude and a Moor received wounds, and Messrs. Bensaude and Cornwell were ultimately led as prisoners to the British Vice-Consulate.

Upon receipt of Mr. Frost's despatch, Sir William Kirby Green addressed a note to Hadj Mohammed Torres inclosing translation of it, and stating that he admitted that the conduct of Messrs. Bensaude and Cornwell was unjustifiable, and had, therefore, instructed the Vice-Consul to inquire into the matter and inflict upon them any penalty they may have lawfully incurred, but at the same time declaring that the origin of the whole disturbance was attributable to the conduct of the Customs officials, and protesting at their having arrested a British subject and led him prisoner to the Vice-Consulate, instead of applying in the first instance to the Vice-Consul.

Sir William Kirby Green also wrote to Vice-Consul Frost, acquainting him with the substance of the representation he had made to Hadj Mohammed Torres, and instructing him, on the return of Messrs. Bensaude and Cornwell, to inquire into any charge that might be brought against them by the Moorish authorities, and to deal with them according to the law.

On the 11th March Mr. Cornwell called upon me here and declared that the statements that had been made against him were untrue. He said he believed Mr. Bensaude had been very violent and insolent towards the Customs officials, and had behaved in a very improper manner, but he wished to disassociate himself from him altogether. He himself had arrived at the Custom-house in the middle of the altercation, and, on being told that the officials had stopped his gun, had merely taken up a desk, observing that he had as much right to it as they had to his gun, and that he was thereupon attacked, but did not himself strike any one. He also denied that he had been led prisoner to the Vice-Consulate, stating that the Moors had wished to take him to the Governor's house, but that he had shaken them off and gone of his own free will to the Vice-Consulate. I urged Mr. Cornwell to return to Rabat, in order that a full judicial investigation might be held and the truth elicited, but this he declined to do, alleging that his business called him to England, whither, it appears, Mr. Bensaude had already repaired. At my suggestion he made a sworn declaration before me detailing the occurrence. Mr. Cornwell then informed me that he had been recommended to claim compensation from the Moorish Government on account of the treatment he had experienced, and I replied that it was not likely the Moorish Government would entertain his claim if he did not go to Rabat and let the matter be investigated.

Mr. Cornwell subsequently addressed me a letter, in which he requested me to put forward on his behalf a claim against the Moorish Government for 1,000*l.* damages, and 25*l.*, value of the gun detained.

I transmitted a copy of Mr. Cornwell's declaration to Mr. Frost, and requested him to furnish me with any observations he might have to make thereon after further inquiries into the circumstances.

I inclose copy of Mr. Frost's reply, which, however, does not afford any additional information.

I now addressed a letter to Hadj Mohammed Torres, communicating to him a translation of Mr. Cornwell's declaration, and putting forward the claim, without, however, using any insistance or even naming the amount demanded by Mr. Cornwell, which is evidently excessive, even if it were shown that he is entitled to any compensation at all, which, until he comes forward and establishes his claim, it can hardly be expected that the Moorish Government will admit. With regard to his claim for the

seizure of his gun the case is different, for the Administrators were clearly wrong in detaining it after the Vice-Consul had sent the pass for it.

Hadj Mohammed Torres, in his reply, recapitulates the correspondence that has passed, and endeavours to draw the conclusion that Sir William Kirby Green had admitted that the Moorish officials were in the right throughout, and that the British subjects deserved punishment. His Excellency incloses a letter to the Administrators at Rabat, instructing them to deliver the gun to the Vice-Consul.

I transmit a translation of the letter I addressed Hadj Mohammed Torres, showing him that he had misrepresented Sir William Kirby Green's views, and repeating that whilst we readily admit that if Messrs. Bensaude and Cornwell were guilty of the conduct attributed to them they acted in a most reprehensible manner; still, we can never consent that Moorish officials should take the law into their own hands as against British subjects, or arrest them when a British Consular officer is within reach. I declined to receive the gun, as I do not know whether Mr. Cornwell would now accept it.

On reviewing the facts as related to the Moorish authorities, the Vice-Consul, and Mr. Cornwell, respectively, it appears to me that—

1. The whole dispute would have been avoided had the Administrators from the beginning informed the British subject that they would deliver the gun on receipt of a pass from the Vice-Consul, in accordance with the instructions they had received from Hadj Mohammed Torres; but, on the other hand, it may be urged that no offer was made to produce such a pass till after Mr. Bensaude had attempted to obtain possession of the gun by the improper use of a Tangier pass, and had been grossly insolent to the officials on their refusing to accept it. Such behaviour was calculated to irritate the Administrators, and cause them to raise difficulties which possibly they might not otherwise have done. The Administrators were clearly in the wrong in retaining the gun after presentation of the pass issued by Mr. Frost, for had fresh orders been received from the Sultan countermanding those given by Hadj Mohammed Torres two years ago, due notice should have been given to Mr. Frost.

2. Moorish officials have caused a British subject to be seized and led to the Vice-Consulate, thus arrogating to themselves powers which by Treaty are denied them, whereas, had they merely sent a message to the Vice-Consulate, which is situated within a very short distance of the Custom-house, the disturbance could have been cut short at once. I should add that, in a country like Morocco, the example of Christians receiving such treatment might lead to most serious consequences.

With regard to the *mêlée* at the Custom-house, it is impossible to say whether more force was used on either side than was necessary for self-defence, and I must admit that even were all the parties to appear before him, it would be a very difficult task for Mr. Frost to arrive at the exact truth.

3. Mr. Bensaude has but little, if any, ground to complain. Himself a Moorish subject, he obtains naturalization in England, and on his return to his own country, trusting to his exemption from their jurisdiction, he is grossly insolent to high Moorish officials in the presence of a crowd of their subordinates.

4. There is one other point to which I would draw your Lordship's attention, that is, the issue by the United States' Consul of a Custom-house pass to a British subject, which I regret to say is a common practice with Mr. Reed Lewis. British subjects frequently request me to issue to them a pass to enable them to procure their goods from the Custom-house free of duty, and on my refusal to grant such a pass, they obtain one from the United States' Consulate. British subjects thus get into the habit of going to the United States' Consulate to obtain these and other similar passes of an irregular nature, a state of things which places the British Consulate in a false position in the eyes of British subjects, who, not appreciating the irregularity of such proceedings, are led to suppose that their interests are neglected at their own Consulate.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

P.S. *April* 26.—Since writing the above despatch I have seen Mr. Bensaude, who has just returned, and have questioned him as to the place of his birth. He replied, at first, that he was not certain, but fancied that he was born in the year 1854 on board of a steamer off the coast of Morocco, and afterwards declined to give me any particulars or to produce any document except his passport. I should be glad to receive your Lordship's instructions as to whether Mr. Bensaude is to be regarded as a British subject or not.

H. E. W.

Inclosure 1 in No. 203.

Hadj Mohammed Torres to Sir W. K. Green.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.) 23 *Jumadi II*, 1306 (*February* 24, 1889).

THE Oomana and Governor of the port of Rabat have informed me of a disturbance which occurred at the Custom-house of that port through a British subject, who arrived there by the coast-going steamer on the 15th Jumadi II, and a Jew of the name of David Bensaude, the details of which are vouched for by the notarial document inclosed.

Your Excellency knows that the importation of arms is forbidden, except those which are brought by passengers for purposes of sport; if the passengers' Consul makes known that they are brought for sport, and certifies to that fact, they are then passed according to the Regulation known to your Excellency.

It is not proper that any person should take the law into his own hands and enforce his rights as best pleases him in a place where a Representative of his nation resides to defend his rights and to put them forward, so that untoward results ensue therefrom.

Your Excellency is aware that the master of the British vessel who fired on the master of the lighter in the port of Tetuan acted in this manner, as we informed your Excellency under date of the 18th Jumadi I last.

I request your Excellency to give orders to your Vice-Consuls at the ports to be careful to prevent such occurrences, and to make their subjects follow the right path and obey the laws, and not occupy themselves with affairs, but obtain their requests through the officials of their Government, for the maintenance of peace and security, and to keep unimpaired the friendship (between the two Governments).

Peace.

(Signed) MOHAMMED TORRES.

Inclosure 2 in No. 203.

Notarial Document drawn up at Rabat on Proceedings of Messrs. Bensaude and Cornwell at the Custom-house.

(Translation.)

THE two witnesses to this document [may God forgive them] have learnt from (here follow the names of twenty-four witnesses, of whom two are Administrators of Customs, one a Custom-house scribe, and the rest Moorish merchants and Custom-house employés) that on this day's date an English steamer arrived at the port of Rabat and Sallee, and the lighter went out to it and returned from it to the port, and the passengers on it landed, and the Emin Sadik Bargash saw in the hand of Mohammed-ben-el-Hadj-ben-Aissa Essuissi a gun with two barrels, and ordered it to be seized, in conformity with the Shereefian order to seize arms. Then the Jew, David Bensaude, came to the Oomana, who were sitting in the Custom-house. He had landed from the steamer with three Christians, and he demanded from them (the Oomana) the said gun, and alleged that it was a sporting gun; and they said: "Speak to the Consul, and he will speak to the Governor, and the Governor will speak to us on the matter, in order that everything concerning it may be explained." And he refused to do that, and said he knew no Consul nor any one else, and that he would not leave the port unless they would take him by force; and the Oomana opposed him in this, and he became coarse to them in his speech and spoke in an unbecoming manner concerning their rights, and did not restrain himself in language or in deed. Then one of the three Christians who had landed with him came and behaved in the same manner. Then the two began to come and go in the Custom-house looking for the gun in order to take it by force, and when they did not find it, the Christian laid hold of a box by the side of the Emin Sid Saddik containing the letters from the Sultan and others, and attempted to leave the Custom-house with it, and one of the Custom-house employés, Thami-ben-Allal-ben-el-Haudi, resisted him, wanting to take the box away from the Christian, and the Christian struck him on the left side of his head with an iron square, inflicting a painful wound, and the two attesting notaries saw the blood flowing from it, and the box was only taken from him with great trouble.

(Here follow the forms of certifying and the signatures of the two Adorl.)

Dated the 15th Jumadi II, 1306 (16th February, 1889).

Inclosure 3 in No. 203.

Vice-Consul Frost to Sir W. K. Green.

Rabat, February 21, 1889.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report the following occurrence :—

On the 16th instant six passengers landed here from the steamer "Mequinez," namely, Messrs. Cornwell, Bensaude, Gill, Brown, and Mr. and Mrs. Montague, all British subjects. Their luggage was placed, as customary, near the door of the Custom-house, and the party were passing on to the town, when the Administrators, observing Mr. Cornwell's sporting gun in the hands of a Moorish servant, sent a message requesting that it be left behind.

After some hesitation, but supposing it would be sent up with the luggage, Mr. Cornwell agreed, and the gun was deposited with the luggage. The party then proceeded, and shortly afterwards sent Mr. Bensaude's servant, a Moor, with a pass in English and Arabic, said to be signed by Mr. Reed Lewis, and bearing the seal of the American Consulate-General in Tangier, which being shown to the Administrators, they passed the whole of the luggage unopened, including three guns and a rifle (in their cases) and six cases of cartridges, but declined to pass Mr. Cornwell's gun.

This being reported to Mr. Cornwell, Mr. Bensaude returned to the Custom-house and insisted on the Administrators passing the gun, but without effect. Leaving the Custom-house, Mr. Bensaude returned in a few minutes with Mr. Cornwell, who handed to the Administrators a printed pass for one sporting gun and cartridges granted in Tangier to Mr. Gill, and signed by Mr. Herbert E. White, Her Majesty's Consul.

On this being translated by a European who was present, the Administrators, concluding it was only valid in Tangier, again refused to pass the gun. A suggestion was then made by my clerk, Mr. Griffin, who was present, that a pass should be obtained from this Vice-Consulate, but Sid Bargash said he would only pass it on a special pass from the Moorish Minister in Tangier. A heated altercation ensued, Mr. Bensaude using very violent and insulting language, and insisting that the Tangier pass was sufficient and valid for any port on this coast. At this juncture Sid Bargash rose and left the "Douana," saying he would go and complain to me of Mr. Bensaude's conduct.

Mr. Cornwell, who cannot speak Arabic, hereupon said, "If I cannot have my gun I will take something else," and seizing a box, which proved to contain nails, attempted to make away with it, but it was forcibly taken from him by the Customs workmen. He then took up a wooden box or desk, one of which stands before each Administrator, and putting it under his arm reached the door with it, when he was stopped by the workmen and the box forcibly wrenched from him. The remaining Administrator hereupon rose and left the Douana with the scribe who was sitting with him, and ordered the Captain of the Port to call his men and clear the Douana, now crowded. A *mêlée* ensued, during which Mr. Bensaude and one of the Customs workmen were cut on the head, causing blood to flow. Messrs. Cornwell and Bensaude were both finally arrested and brought to this Vice-Consulate, the latter bleeding freely from the wound in the head, and the former from a wound in his hand.

On the following day I called by appointment upon the Governor, the Administrators being present. I asked the latter why they had refused to pass a British subject's sporting gun on a pass from me, when instructions from the Moorish Minister in Tangier authorizing them to do so had been obtained by me two years ago. They replied that they had recently received new and precise instructions from the Sultan not to allow fire-arms of any description to pass on any pretext whatever. I replied that such instructions were never intended to apply to sporting guns, and that, moreover, they had themselves passed no less than four with the luggage the previous day. They replied that they had no knowledge of the contents of the packages they had passed. I then told them and the Governor that I should report the case, which I considered a very grave one, to your Excellency, and that I must throw upon the Administrators the entire responsibility for the serious consequences which had ensued from their unwarrantable action.

I may remind your Excellency that Captain Smithson, of the 13th Hussars, who arrived here in February 1887, was similarly deprived of his sporting gun at the Custom-house, and it was then I obtained through Mr. White the order addressed to

the Administrators, above referred to, for the purpose of avoiding a repetition of these annoying occurrences in the future.

Messrs. Cornwell and Bensaude left for Dar-al-Baida on the 17th instant.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN FROST.

P.S.—Since writing the foregoing the Administrators of Customs, at my request, have sent me the pass in which they allowed the luggage and fire-arms to pass, and I herewith inclose copy of it. I understand it was given to Mr. Bensaude by Mr. Reed Lewis, the Consul for America in Tangier.

J. F.

Inclosure 4 in No. 203.

Official Pass from the United States' Consulate presented by Mr. Bensaude at the Rabat Custom-house.

United States' Consulate for Morocco,
Tangier, February 12, 1889.

(Translation.)

(In Arabic) Praise be to God alone.

To the most illustrious, the most praiseworthy, the Oomana of the port of Rabat, may God defend them by His grace.

AFTER much salutation and inquiry after you, we request you to permit to pass boxes.

Friendship and peace.

February 12, 1889.

By permission of the Consul of the American Government in Morocco, William Reed Lewis, may God guard him.

(In English) To the Officers of Customs, Rabat.

Gentlemen,

Kindly permit to pass cases, and oblige,

(Signed) WM. REED LEWIS.

(Seal of United States' Consulate.)

Inclosure 5 in No. 203.

Permit issued by Her Majesty's Consulate for the passage of Sporting Arms.

No. .....

THE Administrators of Customs are requested to pass ..... sporting guns and cartridges for .....

Tangier, ...

.....

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

Inclosure 6 in No. 203.

Sir W. K. Green to Hadj Mohammed Torres.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.) *February* 28, 1889.

I BEG to transmit to your Excellency, inclosed, the translation of a despatch which I have received from Vice-Consul Frost, of Rabat, containing his Report on the occurrence at the Custom-house of that port, which gave rise to your Excellency's complaint dated 23rd Jumadi II, 1306 (24th February, 1889).

Whilst assuring your Excellency that it is not my wish in any way to defend the lawless proceedings of Mr. Bensande, whom I am not sure to be a British subject,

and those with him, still it is my duty to protest energetically against the action taken by the Custom-house authorities on that occasion.

Your Excellency in your letter requested me to instruct all the Vice-Consuls under my jurisdiction to prevent similar occurrences. I can only answer you that the British Vice-Consuls in this country have no need of such special instructions from me, for they are already fully aware of what is their duty in this respect. It could not, however, be reasonably expected of Vice-Consul Frost that he should take steps to arrest the lawless course of the British subject without notice being given him of what was taking place. I wish to point out to your Excellency that it was the bounden duty of the Custom-house officers to have given immediate notice to the Vice-Consul that British subjects were creating a disturbance, when the Vice-Consul would undoubtedly have sent down a soldier, and they would have rapidly been brought to their proper senses. But I can never admit it to be within the right of Moorish authorities to arrest British subjects when it is open to them to resort to the competent Consular authority, and I must reprehend in the strongest terms the unwarrantable course which has been pursued, in marching the British subjects through a crowded thoroughfare among a fanatical population, such as that of Rabat and Sallee is known to be, in their wounded and bleeding state, and in charge of Moorish soldiers. Such an act was calculated to produce the most deplorable impression on the beholders, which has traduced itself in the rumours which rapidly reached this place that a British Vice-Consul on the coast had been murdered.

I wish to repeat that I consider the conduct of Messrs. Bensaude and Cornwell perfectly unjustifiable, and that I have consequently sent orders to the British Vice-Consul at Rabat to keep a watch for their return, and after arresting them to give due notice to the Moorish authorities in order that they may take the necessary legal steps to enable the Vice-Consul to deal with them according to law. On the other hand, I must inform you that I lay the blame for the origin of this regrettable occurrence at the door of the Amin Bargash, who unjustifiably declared that he would not pass Mr. Cornwell's gun even on receipt of a permit from Vice-Consul Frost, but that he would require a special permission from your Excellency for that purpose. Your Excellency will agree that this was an obstructive and unjustifiable proceeding, as you two years ago, at the request of Her Majesty's Consul at Tangier, issued special orders to the Oomana at Rabat, to pass guns intended for purposes of sport on receipt of a request to that effect from the British Vice-Consul.

Peace.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure 7 in No. 203.

Sir W. K. Green to Vice-Consul Frost.

Tangier, March 2, 1889.

Sir,

WITH reference to your despatch of the 21st ultimo, I have to inform you that I have made a representation to Hadj Mohammed Torres complaining of the conduct of the Oomana and port officials of Rabat in the affair between them and Messrs. Bensaude and Cornwell.

I have informed the Moorish Minister that whilst I readily admit that the conduct of these persons was unjustifiable, it cannot be tolerated that Moorish officials should take the law into their own hands as against Englishmen, and should lead them as prisoners through the town, and I have indicated that their proper course would have been to have at once applied to you in the matter, when you would have sent your soldier to bring Messrs. Cornwell and Bensaude before you. I added that the whole disturbance arose from the unjustifiable refusal of the Oomana to pass a sporting gun at your request, notwithstanding the orders given by Hadj Mohammed Torres two years ago.

I have further informed the Moorish Minister that when these gentlemen return to Rabat you will be prepared to hear any charge that may be brought against them, and will deal with them according to the law.

I am unaware whether Mr. Bensaude is a British subject, but should he be so, you will give notice to the Moorish authorities when he returns to Rabat, as also when Mr. Cornwell returns, that they may bring forward their charges.

It is very much to be regretted that Englishmen should so far forget themselves, even under provocation, as to behave towards Moorish officials as Messrs. Cornwell and

Bensaude appear to have done; it produces a very bad effect in the country, and renders it very difficult to obtain satisfaction for any unwarrantable conduct on the part of Moorish officials which may have given rise to the occurrence.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure 8 in No. 203.

Declaration by Mr. Cornwell.

BEFORE me, Herbert Edward White, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Tangier, personally came and appeared on this 11th day of March, 1889, Thomas Edward Cornwell, who declared as follows:—

"This is an exact statement of what occurred at Rabat on the 16th February.

"A party of us landed from the steamer "Mequinez," and belonging to the party there were in all four guns and one rifle, about 3,500 cartridges. One of the gentlemen had an American order from Tangier to pass certain things, and on this order everything was passed except a gun belonging to me. On my finding that my gun had not come up, one of the party, the only one who spoke Arabic, said he would see the Customs authorities about it, and as he was gone some time, I went down to see the reason. I found him in dispute with the authorities about the gun, but as I speak no Arabic I do not know what was said. I asked the gentleman in question to demand why they detained my gun, as it had certainly been in every other port in Morocco a great many times, and also they had passed all the other guns, and taking hold of a box I lifted it up and said, 'I have as much right to this box as they have to my gun, tell him so.' A Moor pulled the box away from me, and about two minutes afterwards I was forced against the wall, struck with sticks and fists, and after a time dragged into the street; they wished to force me to the Kaïd's, but I made them let go, and went to the English Vice-Consul.

"I was told then by him that a pass was necessary to get the gun, and that he would send one, which he did. I was told by him that the Customs authorities took the pass, and refused to return it or the gun. I did not strike one of the Moors, and had no weapon of any kind."

Thus done and declared at Tangier on the day and year first above mentioned.

(Signed) THOS. E. CORNWELL.

(L.S.) HERBERT E. WHITE, *Her Majesty's Consul.*

Inclosure 9 in No. 203.

Mr. Cornwell to Mr. White.

Sir, *Tangier, March* 12, 1889.

I BEG you to give notice to the proper Moorish authorities that I claim from them 1,000*l.* damages for the assault made on me by the men in the Rabat water-port, and also 25*l.* for the gun detained by the Customs authorities of the same port. If you will kindly do this at once, I will, on my arrival in England, place the matter before the Foreign Office, and get them to take some steps for the better protection of British interests here.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) THOS. E. CORNWELL.

Inclosure 10 in No. 203.

Vice-Consul Frost to Mr. White.

Sir, *Rabat, March* 28, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Consular despatches of the 25th ultimo, 2nd instant, and 14th instant, with their respective inclosures, relative to to the disturbance at the Custom-house at this port consequent on the detention by the Administrators of a sporting gun belonging to Mr. Cornwell.

In obedience to your instructions, I have further investigated this matter with special reference to the part taken therein by Mr. Cornwell, and to the statements set forth in his declaration.

The only point which appears to require elucidation is the following, which I quote from the declaration: "I was forced against the wall, struck with sticks and fists, and after a time dragged into the street." In my inquiry I have been confronted with the difficulty that no European was present at the moment when this is alleged to have occurred, and that it is impossible to place implicit confidence in the statements of the Moors, but those of the latter whom I have questioned all agree in denying that Mr. Cornwell was assaulted with sticks or fists; the only rough usage he experienced resulting from his resistance to being removed in custody to this Vice-Consulate.

I have refrained from making any application to the Governor to summon witnesses of his own, and my selection to be examined in my presence, as this would, I consider, be more conveniently and properly done when Mr. Cornwell or his attorney is present, should he decide to proceed with the case. I may say that I invited Mr. Cornwell to accompany me to the Court of the Governor on the day following the occurrence for the express purpose of his (Mr. Cornwell) pointing out the men who he alleges assaulted him, but he was unable to go with me then, and promised he would do so on his return from Dar-al-Baida, whither he was immediately proceeding.

The further inquiries I have made have not elicited anything of importance in addition to, or qualification of, the report forwarded in my despatch of the 21st ultimo.

With reference to the Consular pass for the gun sent by me to the Administrators, it is true, as stated by Mr. Cornwell, that they refused to give up the gun or return the pass, but they explained that in retaining the pass no discourtesy was intended, but that, on the contrary, they considered it offensive to any Consular officer to refuse to receive any documents bearing an official seal, even in the event of their being unable to comply with the request it contained. I replied that I was unable to understand this false delicacy, and insisted on the return of the document, but without effect.

I then sent a message to the Administrator Bargash (who had begged for an interview with me on the subject of the disturbance) that I must decline to receive him, and accordingly he did not come.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN FROST.

Inclosure 11 in No. 203.

Mr. White to Hadj Mohammed Torres.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.) *April* 16, 1889 (15 *Shaban*, 1306).

ON the 28th February (Jumadi II, 27) Her Majesty's Minister wrote to you regarding the disturbance that took place at the Rabat Custom-house, complaining of the conduct of the officials at that port for having arrested a British subject and led him prisoner to the British Vice-Consulate, and pointing out that the whole disturbance arose from the unjustifiable refusal of the Oomana to pass a sporting gun belonging to the British subject Mr. Cornwell, even though a written pass for it were issued by the British Vice-Consul.

Since that letter was written Mr. Cornwell has visited Tangier, and made at the Consulate a sworn declaration, of which I inclose a translation, from which you will learn that he asserts that he never used any abusive language, not knowing Arabic, nor struck any one, but was himself struck with fists and sticks.

Mr. Cornwell has put forward a claim for 25*l.*, value of the gun detained by the Moorish authorities, and for a further sum as damages for the assault on his person.

Peace.

(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure 12 in No 203.

Hadj Mohammmed Torres to Mr. White.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.) 18 *Shaban*, 1306 (*April* 19, 1889).

I HAVE received your letter dated the 16th April, 1889, corresponding to the 15th Shaaban, 1306, on the subject of what Her Britannic Majesty's Minister had written to me on the incident which occurred at the Custom-house of Rabat, and you inclosed a Memorandum of what you had heard from Mr. Cornwell, and I have taken cognizance of it. I must observe to you that I had written concerning this incident to Her Britannic Majesty's Minister, Sir William Kirby Green, under date of the 23rd Jumadi II, 1306, complaining of the outrageous conduct of some travellers of British nationality towards the Administrators of Customs, and their having laid hands on the property of the Custom-house of the Government, which is respected in every State, and I inclosed in my letter valid documents proving the outrageous conduct of those travellers. He wrote to your Vice-Consul at Rabat to put him in possession of the true facts of the case, and the latter answered him by informing him of what had become evident to him as to the outrageous conduct of the travellers, and their departure from what is right. He (Sir W. Kirby Green) sent me a copy of your Vice-Consul's letter, and wrote to me at the same time under date of the 28th February, 1889, informing me that the conduct of Bensaude and Cornwell was, in his impartial view, unjustifiable, and that he had ordered your Vice-Consul at Rabat to watch for their return and to arrest them, and to inform the authorities of the Government in order that they might take legal steps to enable the Consul to deal with them according to English law. I am still in expectancy of justice being done in the matter of the conduct of Bensaude and Cornwell.

You are aware that statements emanating from this Englishman should not be listened to after the case has been established by strong and valid legal documents through officials of the Moorish Government and the British Minister, the honoured. I cannot think otherwise than that if a foreigner were to commit an act of violation in one of the offices of your Government, you would do all in your power to insure his punishment. Now as to the gun through which all this has arisen, if it is still in the Custom-house a letter to the Administrators of Rabat will reach you inclosed ordering them to give it up to your Vice-Consul there.

Peace.

MOHAMMED EL ARBI TORRES.

Inclosure 13 in No. 203.

Mr. White to Hadj Mohammed Torres.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.) *April* 20, 1889 (19 *Shaaban*, 1306).

I HAVE received your letter of yesterday's date, replying to that I had addressed you on the 16th instant, on the subject of the Rabat Custom-house incident. Your Excellency refers to portions of the note you received from Her Majesty's Minister, who, as you say, took an impartial view of the matter, but you omit to refer to the following passages which occur in that note: "It is my duty to protest energetically against the action taken by the Custom-house authorities on that occasion. I can never admit it to be within the right of Moorish authorities, when it is open to them to resort to the competent Consular authority, to arrest British subjects, and I must reprehend in the strongest terms the unwarrantable course which has been pursued in marching British subjects through a crowded thoroughfare, in their bleeding and wounded state, and in charge of Moorish soldiers. I lay the blame for the origin of this regrettable occurrence at the door of the Amin Bargash, who unjustifiably declared that he would not pass Mr. Cornwell's gun even on receipt of a written request from Vice-Consul Frost."

I repeat what Her Majesty's Minister has already informed you, that if the occurrence was as stated by the Moorish witnesses, the conduct of the British subjects was most unjustifiable, and they are deserving of punishment, but the matter is one that requires inquiring into; on the one hand we have the unsworn declaration of certain Moorish subjects who were probably all implicated in the affair, and on the other the sworn declaration of Mr. Cornwell; until an investigation has been made, one cannot be certain on which side is the truth. But as to the unwarrantable conduct of the

Moorish authorities referred to in the above-quoted extracts from Sir William Kirby Green's letter there can be no question, and I regret to find in your Excellency's letter no word on the subject, not even an expression of regret or an assurance that instructions have been given to render a recurrence impossible.

With regard to the gun which has been improperly retained by the Custom-house authorities, I am unable to instruct the Vice-Consul at Rabat to receive it now, the owner having claimed 25*l.* instead. The gun may be damaged from lying so long at the Custom-house, and the owner has now left Morocco, and expense and risk would be incurred in sending the gun to him.

Peace.

(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 204.

Sir Clare Ford to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received May* 4.)

(No. 49.) *Madrid, May* 1, 1889.

My Lord,

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 37 of the 25th instant, relative to Kaïd Maclean's supposed mission to the Sultan of Morocco, which was alluded to in the note of the 28th February which was addressed to me by the Spanish Minister of State, and copy of which was transmitted by me to your Lordship in my despatch No. 24 of the 1st March, I have the honour to inclose herein to your Lordship copy of a further despatch which I have addressed to his Excellency in order to obtain any information which may be procurable on the subject of the Spanish Military Mission in Morocco.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS CLARE FORD.

Inclosure in No. 204.

Sir Clare Ford to the Marquis de la Vega de Armijo.

Madrid, May 1, 1889.

M. le Ministre,

ON the 24th February last I had the honour to address to your Excellency a note inquiring whether it would be possible for your Excellency to furnish me with any information respecting the work accomplished by a Spanish Military Mission which left Tetuan to travel in the interior of Morocco bent on topographical researches, and I asked your Excellency whether I could be supplied, for the use of Her Majesty's Government, with copies of the surveys made by the Mission.

On the 28th of the same month your Excellency, in reply to my note, informed me that the copies of the surveys had not been as yet completed, nor had they been received at the Spanish Ministry of War, but I gathered from your Excellency's note that, sooner or later, and I trust that such will be the case, the Spanish Government will have no objection to furnishing me with copies of them. At the same time, your Excellency inquired whether the Spanish Government could not be made acquainted with the result of certain soundings in Moorish waters which it was believed had been made by officers belonging to Her Majesty's fleet, and also with that of a mission which was supposed to have been undertaken by Kaïd Maclean to the Emperor of Morocco.

Now, with regard to the matter of soundings in Moorish waters, I had the honour to inform your Excellency, in my note of the 7th instant, that so far as the British Admiralty was aware no soundings have been taken by the Channel squadron in those waters, and that the Admiral in command had received no instructions to make any. I have now the honour to inform your Excellency that, as regards Kaïd Maclean's supposed mission to the Sultan of Morocco, that person formerly held a commission in Her Majesty's army, but at present has no position whatever in Her Majesty's service, either civil or military, but is solely in the service of the Sultan of Morocco.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS CLARE FORD.

No. 205.

Sir Clare Ford to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received May* 4, 9·15 P.M.)

(No. 5.)

(Telegraphic.) *Madrid, May* 4, 1889, 7·15 P.M.

YOUR Lordship's telegram No. 5.

Nothing known here of intention of France to occupy Figuig. Minister for Foreign Affairs denies any knowledge of such an affair, and volunteered in stating to me that it would be ridiculous to suppose Spain would ever connive at France acquiring territory in Morocco, for he said under such circumstances she would be certain to grasp the lion's share. He believes the report to be one of the many idle rumours which are spread abroad, and which he traces to Italian sources.

No. 206.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir Clare Ford.

(No. 47.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, May* 8, 1889.

I APPROVE the note addressed by your Excellency to the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, a copy of which accompanies your despatch No. 49 of the 1st instant, explaining the position held by Kaïd Maclean in Morocco, in connection with the request made by your Excellency to be furnished, for the use of Her Majesty's Government, with copies of the surveys prepared by the Spanish Military Commission in that country.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 207.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received May* 9.)

(No. 58.)

My Lord, *Tangier, May* 1, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to report that Count von Tattenbach, formerly Counsellor of the German Legation at Madrid, who has been appointed Minister Resident at Tangier in succession to M. Travers, who resigned on account of ill-health, arrived here yesterday from Cadiz in a Spanish steamer.

Count von Tattenbach was received on landing by Hadj Mohammed Torres and other Moorish officials, but no salute was fired as he did not arrive in a Government vessel.

M. von Waldthausen, who has been in charge of the German Legation since M. Travers' departure on the 12th June last, will shortly leave to take up his post as Secretary of the German Legation at Tôkiô.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 208.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received May* 9.)

(No. 59.)

My Lord, *Tangier, May* 1, 1889.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 53 of the 18th ultimo, I have the honour to report that the Sultan has caused his tents to be pitched outside Fez preparatory to starting on his expedition to the northern portions of his Empire. This is taken by some to be a sign of the speedy departure of the Sultan for the north. From what I learn, however, from private sources, I am not inclined to think that His Majesty will leave Fez at present. The camp is frequently pitched many weeks before it is intended to start, especially should it happen, as in the present case, that any foreign Mission is at the Court of whom it is desired to be rid, the somewhat ostentatious preparations for departure, coupled with the report purposely disseminated that the

Sultan is on the point of starting, being intended as a hint to the foreign Minister that his further delay at the Court would be inconvenient to His Shereefian Majesty.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 209.

Foreign Office to North-West Africa Company.

Foreign Office, May 10, 1889.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, again calling his Lordship's attention to the claim of the North-West Africa Company on the Sultan of Morocco, and I am to communicate to you, for the information of your Directors, the following summary of the action taken in the matter up to the present time.

In accordance with instuctions from Lord Salisbury, Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier addressed on the 11th February last a note to the Moorish Vizier protesting against any attempt on the part of the Sultan to compel your Company to withdraw from Cape Juby without proper compensation, and holding His Shereefian Majesty responsible for any loss already suffered by the Company or which they might sustain in the future. The reply returned to this note was not satisfactory, and Mr. White, who, in the absence of Sir W. K. Green, had assumed charge of Her Majesty's Legation, addressed a further note to the Vizier and at the same time pressed verbally for an equitable settlement of the question. Having subsequently learned that, notwithstanding his representations, the troops sent to Cape Juby had orders to prevent the neighbouring tribes from trading with your Company, Mr. White lost no time in informing the Vizier that, in addition to the indemnity already demanded, a heavy penalty would be exacted for any fresh outrage.

Sir W. K. Green, who is shortly returning to Tangier, will be instructed to endeavour to come to an understanding with the Moorish Government as to the position of the Company, and to obtain compensation for the losses they may have sustained by the action of the Moorish authorities.

I am to add that the compensation, amounting to 25,000 dollars, demanded for the victims of the outrage of the 25th March, 1888, has been paid to Her Majesty's Government. The bills representing that amount having now matured, and having produced a net sum of 4,803*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*, I am to request that you will move the Directors of your Company to furnish Lord Salisbury with the addresses of Mrs. Morris and of Messrs. Ranolleson and Somers.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 210.

Consul White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received May* 11.)

(No. 6. Consular.)

Tangier, May 2, 1889.

My Lord,

A BRITISH subject, Mrs. Seared, lately complained to me that a certain Mr. Robert Stalker was erecting a house in a garden adjoining hers and opening out windows overlooking her house and garden, and she claimed to have these windows closed, on the ground that by Moorish law windows cannot be opened out from which neighbours can be overlooked—a serious consideration in a Mussulman country, where the women may not go uncovered in places where they can be seen by strangers.

In justice to Mrs. Seared, I should explain that, though to Europeans it may not be of great consequence whether neighbours can see into their garden or not, the value of the property would to a great extent be deteriorated, as Moors would not be disposed to hire or purchase a garden in which the women of the harem could not walk undisturbed.

Mr. Robert Stalker is a British pensioner, having been a non-commissioned officer in Her Majesty's army. He has been employed by Mr. Reed Lewis, the United States' Consul, for some little time, and now holds the position of United States' Vice-Consul.

In the years 1872 and 1873, when a British subject, named William Scott, was

United States' Vice-Consul, a question arose as to the jurisdiction to which he was subject. A discussion ensued between Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States, which, however, led to no result. It was resolved to treat any case that might arise on its merits, Sir John Drummond Hay being instructed not to come into collision with the then United States' Consul on the matter.

Under these circumstances, when Mrs. Seared made a complaint to me, not anticipating that any difficulty would arise, it being the custom of foreign officials here to refer all such cases to the Kadi's Court, I addressed myself to Mr. Reed Lewis acquainting him with the complaint. I received no reply from Mr. Lewis, but Mr. Stalker himself wrote to me stating that the case being one for the "shraa" (Moorish law), he would be happy to appoint his attorney when Mrs. Seared brought the case into Court.

Mrs. Seard accordingly appointed her attorney and invited Mr. Stalker to direct his attorney to appear in the Cadi's Court, but finding that Mr. Stalker would take no step, she again applied to me, and I wrote to Mr. Stalker requesting him to name his attorney and let the matter proceed.

Mr. Stalker now replied that he would receive no communication "from the 'shraa'" except through the United States' Consular Court, so I again addressed myself to Mr. Reed Lewis on the subject.

I will not trespass upon your Lordship's time with particulars of all the letters that have passed between us or of the personal interview I had with Mr. Reed Lewis in the hopes of affecting a settlement of the question without having to trouble your Lordship, but will merely state that Mr. Lewis claims exclusive jurisdiction over Mr. Stalker, that he at first said that the jurisdiction of the Cadi's Court would be accepted, but only on the condition that the "Cadi notified in writing to the United States' Consular Court the complaint made, stating full particulars and naming a convenient day for the hearing," adding, however, that "the decision of the Cadi can only be enforced by the United States' Consular Court after all documents of the case and decision is placed before the Court in writing" and informing me also that he would not enforce the Cadi's decision unless it appeared to be a just one.

I inquired of the Cadi whether he would comply with the formalities required by Mr. Lewis, but he replied that he could not do so, as it would be contrary to precedent and to the procedure of his Court, which never issues a summons. I called upon Hadj Mohammed Torres, the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, and spoke with him on the subject, and he stated that he fully approved the Cadi's reply, for that official could not properly act in the way required.

In the last letter I have received from Mr. Lewis, he states that he will not permit the case to be referred to the Cadi's Court at all, the United States' Consular Court being the only competent Tribunal, and refers as a precedent to the case of Abecasis *v.* Varley, which was brought into the British Consular Court, and in which it was erroneously decided that the Court had jurisdiction. A report of this case was made to your Lordship in my despatch No. 4 of the 7th February, 1888, and I was instructed in your Lordship's despatch No. 2 of the 1st May, 1888, that the Moorish Tribunals had exclusive jurisdiction in questions relating to legal rights in connection with real property, and not involving any question of contract or equitable right.

The position is now that Mrs. Seared is entitled by Article XI of the Madrid Convention of 1880 to have the case heard and decided by the Cadi with right of appeal on either side to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and is unwilling (and with good reason, as I believe) to submit the case to the United States' Consular Court, whilst Mr. Reed Lewis claims that Mr. Stalker is under his exclusive jurisdiction (a claim which the Law Officers of the Crown in 1872 considered unjustified), and further, that he is the only person competent to hear and determine this case, which by the terms of the Madrid Convention, as interpreted by the present Law Officers of the Crown, is under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Moorish Tribunals.

Should no means be available for obtaining justice in this matter for the British subject, Mrs. Seared, I would venture to suggest whether, if such a course can properly be pursued, Mr. Stalker could not be informed that if he renounces the obligations of a British subject by continuing to withdraw himself from the jurisdiction of British officials, he will forfeit the benefits he enjoys as a British subject, and that his pension will be cut off, or, at any rate, suspended, until he again submits himself to such jurisdiction.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 211.

Consul White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received May* 15.)

(No. 61.) *Tangier, May* 6, 1889.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that Captain de Vialar and Lieutenant Viand, who accompanied Mr. Patenotre on his mission to the Court at Fez, returned to Tangier on the 4th instant, and left for Algeria to-day.

Captain de Vialar was the bearer of presents and special messages to the Sultan from the Governor of Algeria, and takes back with him a horse and handsome saddle as a return gift.

I learn from a correspondent at Fez that it is currently reported among the subordinate officials about the Moorish Court that the principal object of the Mission was to obtain a rectification of the Algerian frontier. This belief, it appears, is now shared by Hadj Mohammed Torres, who, I understand, has lately expressed uneasiness at the lengthened stay of M. Patenotre at the Court, for he alleges that all minor questions had been previously settled here by himself.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 212.

Mr. Mackenzie to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received May* 15.)

105, *Leadenhall Street, London, May* 14, 1889.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my letter of the 24th ultimo on the affairs of Cape Juby, I beg to inform your Lordship that I have just arrived from Cape Juby, and I am pleased to state that trade continues to increase. The natives are also friendly and peaceful, which, I hope, may not be disturbed by any acts of the Moorish Sultan.

I have, &c.

(Signed) DONALD MACKENZIE.

No. 213.

Foreign Office to Sir W. K. Green.

SIR P. CURRIE presents his compliments to Sir W. K. Green, and is directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to him, for such observations as he may have to make thereupon, the accompanying despatch from Mr. White in regard to the case of Seared *v.* Stalker, and the attitude assumed by the United States' Consul at Tangier in regard to it.*

Previous papers bearing upon the question, as marked in the margin,† are likewise transmitted.

Foreign Office, May 15, 1889.

No. 214.

M. Catalani to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received May* 16.)

(Translation.) 20, *Grosvenor Square, May* 15, 1889.

My Lord,

FOR some time past the newspaper press has been noticing the state of the prisons in Morocco.

It appears that the prisoners suffer horribly from hunger if they have no relations or friends to give them food; they sleep on the bare ground, and have to breathe air that is quite poisonous. When epidemics break out there are no infirmaries; the bodies of the dead are left for days unburied in the midst of the survivors. At night the prisoners are loaded with heavy chains. When they are moved in gangs from one place to another and one of their number falls fainting the gang is not stopped; the rest

* No. 210. † Mr. White, No. 4, February 7; to ditto, No. 2, May 1, 1889.

drag him along as well as they can, and when they can do so no longer the man in charge of them cuts off the head of the fallen prisoner, and the body is left on the road.

The King's Government, in informing me of the above, expressed the wish to know whether the British Government is aware of the state of the case, and whether they purpose taking any step in the interest of humanity to put an end to these barbarities.

I should be obliged if your Excellency would kindly put me in a position to give information on the subject to the King's Government.

With anticipated thanks for the answer with which your Excellency may favour me, I avail, &c.

(Signed) T. CATALANI.

No. 215.

Mr. Mackenzie to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received May* 17.)

Cape Juby, North-West Africa, April 25, 1889.

My Lord,

WITH reference to the troubles which have taken place here from time to time, I beg herewith to present your Lordship with a brief summary of the circumstances which have led up to them.

In the year 1875, when I first contemplated coming to this part of Africa, Lord Derby, who was then Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, made known to the Moorish Sultan the object of my mission, asking His Shereefian Majesty, at the same time, to extend to me his protection whilst visiting those regions. The Sultan of Morocco replied, through his Minister, that his Empire extended only as far south as Wadraa, which is about 100 miles north of Cape Juby, that he could give me no assistance whatever in a country over which he had no control, pointing out at the same time the danger of the proposed journey.

Sir John Hay, who wrote this despatch, wrote me at the same time a private letter advising me, if I really wished to visit the country, that my best course would be to place myself under the protection of some local Chief.

When the Sultan of Morocco heard that I actually did afterwards visit Cape Juby, and established a commercial station at that place under the sanction and protection of a native Chief, he laid claim to Cape Juby and the surrounding country. This, I am glad to observe, Her Majesty's Government has never admitted; but from the period at which this Settlement was started up to the present time, the Sultan of Morocco has never ceased to oppose us at Cape Juby.

The hostility of His Majesty arises from two causes. First, if Cape Juby became a centre of trade, it must naturally interfere with the Slave Traffic which is conducted between the Soudan and Morocco. In the second place, he fears that Cape Juby would eventually attract the trade, estimated at about 300,000*l.* per annum, which is carried on between his Empire and the Soudan, and might also draw much of the commerce of the southern districts of Morocco, on account of the export duty being so enormous, and the fact that grain, cattle, and other products are not allowed to leave the Moorish ports. In this way, it might in the end interfere with the commerce of Morocco.

It was doubtless fears of this nature that caused the Sultan of Morocco in 1882 to march with a large army to the southern districts of his dominions, in order to extend his influence in those regions. He sent out at the same time a special Mission, with his cousin at its head, to Cape Juby, to confer with me regarding this matter or district. I explained to them, on that occasion, the conditions under which we setted here, and that, as I was not a Political Agent, the Sultan must, therefore, address himself, on questions of that nature, to Her Majesty's Government. The Mission acknowledged our right of being here, and went away apparently satisfied with my explanation.

At this period the Sultan appointed Dahman, brother of our Chief, to be Kaid at Wad Noun, and through that Governor the Sultan has been working against this place ever since. The native Chiefs have been bribed, and the people threatened with death if they resorted to Cape Juby for trade. Large sums of money have been offered to those who would murder any of our servants, but, notwithstanding these threats, I, in 1883, made two journeys into the interior, accompanied only by a native guard, and was received everywhere with kindness. Unfortunately, however, in that year our aged Chief died, leaving a young son to succeed him. Dahman took advan-

tage of our difficulties, and did all he could do to undermine the power of his nephew, until, in 1886, he, our young Chief, left the place. Shortly after this Moorish soldiers were sent, under a Chief called Abdullah Woold Ali Baba, charged to keep all traders from our station, which eventually culminated in the murder of our manager and wounding two of our servants.

It was at this crisis that my co-Directors of the North West Africa Company asked me to proceed to Cape Juby and endeavour to readjust the Company's relations with the natives. I left England for this purpose in August of last year, and remained here for five months.

On my arrival I found the place in a deserted condition, there having been no trade done for some years. I put myself into communication with the principal Chiefs of the country, and after a time several of them came, and others sent me assurances of friendship, deploring, at the same time, what had taken place, and stating that the guilty parties were the Sultan's soldiers, under the orders of Dahman, the Governor of Wad Noun. Shortly after I established friendly relations with the people and opened trade.

Dahman, having heard of what I had done, sent some soldiers to attack the place. I threatened them, in case they should attempt to interfere with us, and then they left for the north. The station appeared perfectly quiet, and the only disadvantage under which we laboured was that we had no Chief. From all I could gather, however, this difficulty would soon be over, as at this time the tribes quarrelled with Dahman over Cape Juby, fought with him, killed many of his followers, and then came and offered us their friendship.

I left for England last January, and soon afterwards Sheikh El Bashir Woold Mohammed-ben-Bairook came to remain with our people at Cape Juby.

On learning of the progress we had been making, Dahman was very much alarmed, and began to make plans in order to frustrate our efforts. He sent his brother Abedeen to the south to bribe some of the desert robbers, while he himself proposed to attack the place from the north with some Morocco soldiers. The report of this contemplated attack was made known to our managers in a letter which Sheikh El Bashir received from his brother.

Under these circumstances, our managers felt that a gun-boat should come to their aid, and I am glad that your Lordship was pleased to accede to the Company's request.

The arrival of the "Curlew" and "Goshawk" last month made a good impression on the natives. Soldiers did approach the place, stole our sheep, and carried away our shepherd. Our friendly Arabs followed them, but were unable to retake the sheep, although they met, and one of our friendly Arabs was shot, while the shepherd made his escape.

On hearing of these troubles, I left England on the 16th March last, and reached Grand Canary on the 26th, where I found the "Goshawk" and the North-West Africa Company's schooner. The Commander of the "Goshawk" kindly invited me to proceed with him on board his ship to Cape Juby, where we arrived on the 28th, and the "Goshawk" left the same evening.

After a few days, I had several meetings with the principal Chiefs of the country, and they were all very friendly, pointing out that Cape Juby was of great importance to them, it being much nearer than any Morocco port, and free from duty. They said they could never acknowledge the Sultan's right to the country, and that they never approved of Dahman's action in acknowledging the sovereignty of the Sultan over Wad Noun. They fought against him, and left him. They further remarked that the country could not prosper without a Chief, and, having come to appoint one, they chose El Bashir. The inclosed are copies of their deliberations.

These Chiefs represent about 100,000 inhabitants, a large number of them being warriors. They have undertaken to defend Cape Juby against marauders, and, should the Sultan send large forces, they will defend the place to the best of their ability. Should they, however, be overcome, they could not be held responsible for what might take place.

I am pleased to say that trade still continues, and peace seems assured, unless the Sultan's minions disturb our relations once more. From the neighbouring tribes we have nothing to fear, if left to themselves, as their interest is centred in the place.

It seems to me that a guarantee should be demanded from the Sultan of Morocco that the lives of the Company's servants may in future be secure against these continual dangers to which they are now exposed, and that those natives resorting to the station

for trade shall no longer be interfered with, and also that the independence of those native tribes should be respected.

I beg to inclose a letter from our new Chief, El Bashir Woold Mohammed-ben-Bairook, addressed to your Lordship, with translation; also a copy of a letter which the new Chief has addressed to myself.

I beg further to state that I hope to leave for England by the end of this month.

I am, &c.
(Signed) DONALD MACKENZIE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 215.

Mohammed-ben-Bairook to the Marquis of Salisbury.

(Translation.)

My Lord, *Cape Juby, North-West Africa, April* 29, 1889.

I BEG to inform your Lordship that, for a long time past, my uncle Dahman, who was appointed Governor at Wad Noon by the Sultan of Morocco, has done all he could to damage Cape Juby. It was by the Sultan's soldiers that the Company's servants were attacked last year, when one of their number was murdered.

It was also the Sultan's soldiers who came recently to attack the English Company's station at Cape Juby; and I know that my uncle is acting under the order of the Sultan in endeavouring to destroy this place. Myself and my brothers, who are the sons of the late Chief of Cape Juby, never acknowledged the Sultan as our Sovereign, nor do we recognize his authority over this country.

The Chiefs of Ait-el-Jamal, who are the representatives of the inhabitants of this country, have appointed me to rule over them. We will do all that is possible to protect the Company at Cape Juby; but we hope that your Lordship will endeavour to prevent us from being interfered with by the Sultan.

We prefer to be united to the English Company than to Morocco. We have authorized our friend Donald Mackenzie to act for us in all matters relating to this country, and he can explain to your Lordship the state of affairs here.

Peace.

(Signed) EL BESHIR WOLD MOHAMMED-BEN-BAIROOK.

Inclosure 2 in No. 215.

Mahommed-ben-Bairook to Mr. Mackenzie.

(Translation.)

In the name of the most Merciful God, &c., to our friend, Donald Mackenzie.

KNOWING that you were the friend of our late father, of ourselves, and our country, and being anxious that our country should prosper, we hereby authorize you and give you full power, in accordance with the power vested in us by the Chiefs of our people, to make such arrangements you may think necessary for the administration and government of Tarfaya and the surrounding country, and the development of its resources. We bind ourselves in the most solemn manner to agree to any arrangements you may make, and to be guided by you in all matters.

Peace.

(Signed) EL BESHIR WOOLD MOHAMMED-BEN-BAIROOK.

Tarfaya, April 29, 1889.

Inclosure 3 in No. 215.

(Translation.)

WE, the Jamal of Ait-el-Jamal, El-Aroosy-ben-Omran, M'barak-ben-Ali, Shimda-ben-Daood, have agreed to appoint and give full powers to El-Beshir-ben-Sheikh Mohammed El-Bairook, or any of his brothers, to settle all our affairs, the station of the North-West Africa Company at Cape Juby, and any other matter

belonging to us; and solemnly promise to respect all those who respect him, and be at enmity with all those that are enmity with him, wheresoever and whosoever they are.

Written by Ahmad-ben-Mohammed-el-Tawbalit.

Cape Juby, April 1889.

Inclosure 4 in No. 215.

(Translation.)

LET it be known to the nation of the Musselmen and their friends (the learned or priests), that we, some of the Jamat of Ait-el-Jamal, M'baraken-ben-Marzook, Ibrahim-ben-Masood, Ibrahim-ben-Abdurrahman, Mohammed-Ibrahim, Mohammed-ben-Saeed, Ahmad-ben-Masood, have agreed to appoint and give full powers to El-Beshir-ben-Sheikh Mohammed-el-Bairook, or any of his brothers, to settle all our affairs regarding the station of the North-West Africa Company at Cape Juby, also any other matter belonging to us; and solemnly promise to respect all those who respect him, and be at enmity with those who are at enmity with him, whosoever and wheresoever they are.

Written by Mohammed-ben-Ahmad-el-Tawbalit, the disciple of Sheik Ma-el-Ainein.

Cape Juby, April 1889.

Inclosure 5 in No. 215.

(Translation.)

WE, some of the Jamat of Ait-el-Jamal (El-Roweimat), Omar-ben-M'Barak, Matallah-ben-M'back, Saeed-ben-Ali-ben-Masood, have agreed to appoint and give full powers to El-Beshir-ben-Bairook Woold Sheikh Mohammed El-Bairook, or any of his brothers, to settle all our affairs regarding the station of the North-West Africa Company at Cape Juby, and any other matter belonging to us, and solemnly promise to respect all those who respect him, and be at enmity with all those who are at enmity with him, wheresoever and whosoever they are.

Written by Barikallah-ben-el-Khaleel Azzergui.

Cape Juby, April 1889.

Inclosure 6 in No. 215.

(Translation.)

WE, some of the Jamat of Ait-el-Jamal (El-Mouisat), Ahmad-ben-el-Hasan, Abdallah-ben-Ibrahim, Mawlood-ben-en-Najim, Barka-ben-el-Tenneesh, Mohammed-ben-el-Beshir, Ali-ben-Mohammed, Mohammed Salim-ben-Omar, Ali-ben-Omar, Ali-ben-Farajy, Salik-ben-Ibrahim, Ali-ben-Hemeidoosh, have agreed to appoint and give full powers to El-Beshir-ben-Sheikh Mohammed-el-Bairook, or any of his brothers, to settle all our affairs regarding the station of the North-West Africa Company at Cape Juby, and any other matters belonging to us, and solemnly promise to respect all those who respect him, and be at enmity with all those who are at enmity with him, wheresoever and whosoever they are.

Written by Abdallah-ben-Mohammed-ben-Moulait.

Cape Juby, April 1889.

Inclosure 7 in No. 215.

(Translation.)

WE, the Jamat of Ait-el-Hasan (En-Nejoury), El-Habeeb-ben-en-Najim, Abd-el-Haï-ben-Abdallah, Baider-ben-Salim, Omar-ben-M'barak-ben-Burreesh, Mohammed-ben-Boudabboos, Hammo-ben-el-Khaiser, Ahmad-ben-Omar, Salim-ben-Ahmad, have agreed to appoint and give full powers to El-Beshir Woold Sheikh Mohammed-ben-Bairook, or to any of his brothers, to settle all our affairs regarding the station of the North-West Africa Company at Cape Juby, and any other matter belonging to us, and solemnly promise to respect all those who respect him, and be at enmity with all those who are at enmity with him, wheresoever and whosoever they are.

Written by Mohammed-ben-Ahmad-el-Tawbalit.

Cape Juby, April 1889.

No. 215 A.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received May* 20.)

(No. 62.)

My Lord, *Tangier, May* 13, 1889.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 57 of the 23rd ultimo, regarding the complaint of Mr. Bensaude against the Custom-house officials at Rabat, I have the honour report that I learn from a private letter received from Mr. Payton, Her Majesty's Consul at Mogador, that there is no doubt that Mr. D. Bensaude is a native of that town.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 215 B.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 56.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, May* 20, 1889.

I APPROVE the action taken by Sir W. K. Green and by yourself, as reported in your despatch No. 57 of the 23rd ultimo, relative to the affray at the Custom-house at Rabat on the 15th February last, in which Messrs. Cornwell and Bensaude were concerned.

Mr. Cornwell's claim to compensation cannot be supported unless he returns to Rabat to have the case judicially investigated, as you have urged him to do.

Mr. Bensaude's claim to British protection is being examined, and further instructions will be addressed to you in the matter.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

129

No. 216.

The Marquis of Satisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 57.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, May* 22, 1889.

WITH reference to Mr. White's despatch No. 46 of the 2nd ultimo and to previous correspondence, I have to request you to call the attention of the Moorish Government to the delay that has taken place in settling the claim of the North West African Company to compensation for injury to their trade, caused by the action of the Moorish authorities.

While making it clear that Her Majesty's Government will not recede from the position they have taken up with regard to the rights of the Company, you will use such friendly arguments as you may deem most effective to induce the Sultan to terminate satisfactorily the discussion of this matter.

You may, however, intimate, at the moment you consider most expedient, that Her Majesty's Government will not oppose any arrangement that His Shereefian Majesty may effect with the Company for acquiring by purchase or otherwise their rights at Cape Juby.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 217.

Foreign Office to Mr. Mackenzie.

Sir, *Foreign Office, May* 22, 1889.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to ackuowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo, giving a brief history of the establishment and operations of the North-West Africa Company at Cape Juby.

As the Company have already been informed, Sir W. K. Green, on his approaching return to Tangier, will be instructed to endeavour to arrange the matter with the Moorish Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 218.

Mr. Egerton to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received May* 23.)

(No. 254.)

My Lord, *Paris, May* 22, 1889.

WITH reference to Lord Lytton's despatch No. 207 of the 18th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship, extracted from the "Temps" newspaper, a Report of further disturbances in Morocco, in the neighbourhood of the Algerian frontier.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWIN H. EGERTON.

Inclosure in No. 218.

Extract from the "Temps" of May 22, 1889.

MAROC.—On télégraphie d'Alger que de nouvelles hostilités sont signalées entre les Mehaia et les Angad, tribus voisines de la frontière Algérienne.

Les Angad, au nombre de 3,000 environ, auraient, le 16 Mai, attaqué à l'improvisite, à Tiouli, les Mehaia, qui, sous le coup de la surprise, n'auraient pas résisté et se seraient enfuis sur le Ras-le-Aïn des Beni-Matar.

Les pertes des Angad auraient été, dans cet engagement, de onze tués, et celles des Mehaia de quinze.

No. 219.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received May* 24.)

(No. 63. Confidential.) *Tangier, May* 13, 1889.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 56 of the 23rd ultimo, I have the honour to report to your Lordship that I learn, from a usually well-informed source, that M. Patenôtre has again put forward the claim of the French Government to the tract of country lying to the north of Figuig, extending westward from Genau Borzig to Aïn Shaïr, which district, it is asserted, was comprised within the dominions of the Deys of Algiers, a Map or Maps being produced in support of this contention. The Sultan contests this claim, and is endeavouring to collect ancient documents and books to prove that the territory in question has always been under the jurisdiction of the Sultans of Morocco. My informant added that M. Patenôtre will remain at the Court till the question is settled.

The Earl of Lytton, in his despatch No. 207 of the 18th ultimo, states that he has been informed that the French Government have not the slightest intention of occupying any portion of Morocco territory, or of disturbing in any way the present Treaty arrangements.

At first sight this information would appear to be in contradiction to that obtained by myself, but when viewed by the light of past experience and knowledge, the two statements are perfectly reconcilable, for the French Government claims that the district in question is within their frontier, and therefore it is a portion of Algeria and not of Morocco that they desire to occupy. In 1886, when the French annexed the Genau Borzig district, a similar assurance was given by the French Government and by M. Féraud, then French Minister here, and a similar explanation was given to Sir William Kirby Green and to Señor Diosdado by the latter, who by way of proving his assertions produced Maps prepared by the French Military Staff, in which Shott Tigri and Aïn Shaïr were included within the Algerian frontier, the line of which was drawn from Majoura to Aïn Shaïr. A copy of this Map was, in 1886, delivered by M. Féraud to the Sultan, who showed it to M. Scovasso, the Italian Minister, who was at that time at the Court, and His Majesty observed to the latter that the Chiefs of several tribes, which, according to this Map, are within Algerian territory, were at that very moment at Fez, having come to do homage and pay tribute at the feast. The French Government, however, appear to have been unwilling at that time to carry the question further, and to have been content with the occupation of Genau Borzig, as stated by Cid Emfadl Gharnit in his letter to Sir William Green of the 6th February, 1889, transmitted to your Lordship in his despatch No. 32 of the 2nd March of that year.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 220.

North West African Company to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received May* 24.)

132, *Cheapside, London, May* 23, 1889.

My Lord,

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 10th instant, informing the Company that the sum of 4,803*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* has been realized upon bills paid by the Moorish Government as compensation to the victims of the outrage of the 25th March, 1888, and that the said sum is now in the hands of Her Majesty's Government.

The Directors of the Company desire to express to your Lordship their hearty thanks on behalf of those directly interested in this compensation, as well as on their own behalf, for the successful enforcement of this portion of their claim.

They very respectfully suggest to your Lordship that the amount recovered should be divided as follows, viz.: four-fifths to the widow of the late Mr. Samuel Morris, and the remaining one-fifth to Mr. J. Edgworth Somers and Mr. J. Randleson in equal proportions. The widow of the late Mr. Morris is Mrs. Morris, residing at Windermere, in the county of Westmoreland, whose brother, Mr. J. T. Bownass, of the same place, solicitor, is the executor of her late husband's will. The other victims of the outrage are not resident, at the moment, in England, having taken a sea voyage in the hope of regaining strength

after the late mishap. Mr. Somers has proceeded to Australia and Mr. Randleson to America. The addresses of these gentlemen can be obtained and forwarded to your Lordship, or the amounts to which they may respectively be entitled may be paid to the Company, who will give an undertaking to pay over the amounts to the said persons.

The Directors desire respectfully to draw your Lordship's attention to the fact, that the perpetrators of the late outrage upon the servants of the Company are still at large, and can be identified by the authorities. In the opinion of those best acquainted with Moorish customs and character, it is essential that these miscreants should be brought to justice and punished, and the Directors trust that your Lordship will give instructions to Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier to demand their immediate arrest and punishment, as they fear that unless the step is taken the moral effect of the intervention of Her Majesty's Government will be materially weakened.

The Directors beg to thank your Lordship for the assurance that Her Majesty's Government will insist upon the settlement of this question, and they feel confident that if the indemnity demanded by Her Majesty's Government is obtained, they will be enabled to establish a most important market for British manufactures at their station at Cape Juby.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JOSEPH C. LEE, *Chairman.*

No. 221.

The Marquis of Salisbury to M. Catalani.

Dear M. Catalani, *Foreign Office, May* 24, 1889.

THERE has never been any question of our building barracks on the Island of Peregil, which belongs to Morocco.

At the end of the year 1887 our attention was called to an intention, on the part of the Spanish Government, to erect a lighthouse on that island, which is about 6 miles distant from Ceuta.

The incident gave rise to much discussion in the Spanish Senate, where the Minister of State, in explaining what had taken place, announced that the erection of the proposed lighthouse had been abandoned, and that Spain had no intention of usurping the territory which his Excellency acknowledged belonged to Morocco.

Our Minister at Tangier subsequently reported that orders had been given by the Moorish Government for the building of a fort and barracks at Peregil to accommodate 500 men, but that he had sent a message to the Sultan, urging His Shereefian Majesty not to proceed with the work, on the ground that it would be needlessly irritating to the Spaniards, who had acknowledged that they had no claim to the island, and had admitted that it was a Moorish possession.

We have no later information as to whether the barracks have been built or not.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 222.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 58.) *Foreign Office, May* 27, 1889.

Sir,

I TRANSMIT to you the accompanying translation of a letter from the Italian Chargé d'Affaires at this Court in regard to the Moorish prisons,* and I have to request you, on your return to Tangier, to furnish a report upon the subject. Should the facts stated by M. Catalani prove to be well founded, you will address a further representation to the Moorish Government.

It will be in your recollection that shortly before your departure for your post in 1886, a copy of a despatch written by your predecessor was communicated to you, inclosing translation of a letter addressed to him by the Moorish Vizier in reply to the representations that he had made. You were at the same time recommended, in view

* No. 214.

of the unsatisfactory character of Cid Emfadl Gharnit's note, to arrange with your foreign colleagues, after your arrival at Tangier, for sudden and unexpected visitations of the prisons.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 223.

The Marquis of Salisbury to M. Catalani.

Foreign Office, May 27, 1889.

M. le Chargé d'Affaires,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant relative to the state of the Moorish prisons.

In June 1886 Sir J. D. Hay, Her Majesty's Minister in Morocco, sent home a letter addressed to him by the Moorish Vizier in reply to representations which he had made on the subject, denying the allegations of the ill-treatment of prisoners. That despatch was communicated to Sir W. K. Green, who was proceeding to Tangier as Sir J. D. Hay's successor, and he was recommended after his arrival at his new post to concert with his foreign colleagues for paying sudden and unexpected visits to the prisons.

No recent report has been received upon the subject, but Sir W. K. Green, who is on the point of returning to his post, has been instructed to inquire into the matter, and, in the event of the facts stated in your letter proving to be well founded, to address a representation to the Moorish Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 224.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 29.)

(No. 64. Confidential.)

Tangier, May 21, 1889.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 63 of the 13th instant, I have the honour to transmit herewith extracts from a letter I have received from Kaid Allan Maclean, which is of interest as showing the opinion of Court officials regarding French intrigues, and also the language held by the officers of the French Military Mission at the Court, which are the sources from which the writer draws his information.

Kaid Allan Maclean is a brother of Kaid Maclean, and is also in the Sultan's service; he is at present acting for his brother, who is in England on leave of absence.

When the cession of Genan Borzig was obtained from the Sultan by M. Féraud in 1886, His Shereefian Majesty was induced to give his consent by M. Féraud's relinquishment of various French claims, and the settlement on easy terms of various minor matters, as was shown by Cid Emfadl Gharnit's letter to Sir William Kirby Green (transmitted in despatch No. 38 of the 2nd March, 1887), in which he speaks of the great friendship and consideration evinced by the French Minister in the settlement of these matters. It is not improbable that M. Patenôtre is now reverting to the tactics already found so successful, and has commenced by pressing a number of claims and demands for money compensation for frontier disturbances, with a view of creating a heavy claim which can be relinquished as a set-off against the Sultan's acquiescence to their territorial claims.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure in No. 224.

Kaïd Allan Maclean to Mr. White.

Fez, May 12, 1889.

(Extract.)

THERE is no doubt that with some object or other a great deal of pressure is being brought to bear upon the Sultan by the French. What the object is I have not been able to discover. I know that claims of French protégés against Moorish subjects are being

No. 224*.

Foreign Office to the Law Officers of the Crown.

Gentlemen,

Foreign Office, May 30, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you, by direction of the Marquis of Salisbury, the papers noted in the accompanying list, with reference to a claim which has been put forward by Mr. David Bensaude, a naturalized British subject of Moorish origin, to British protection within the dominions of the Sultan of Morocco.

Mr. Bensaude was born at Mogador, of Moorish parents, but he subsequently resided in England, where, after attaining his majority, he obtained a certificate of naturalization as a British subject on the 5th September, 1878.

"The Naturalization Act, 1870" (33 & 34 Vict., cap. 14, sec. 7) provides that "an alien . . . . shall not, when within the limits of the foreign State of which he was a subject previously to obtaining his certificate of naturalization, be deemed to be a British subject unless he has ceased to be a subject of that State in pursuance of the Laws thereof, or in pursuance of a Treaty to that effect."

Mr. Bensaude has not, so far as is known, ceased to be a Moorish subject by virtue of any specific Municipal Law of Morcoco in that regard, but the Convention (to which Great Britain was a party) between the various European Powers and Morocco for the settlement of the rights of protection in that country, which was signed at Madrid on the 3rd July, 1880, contains a provision (see Article XV, last paragraph, of the French official text) to the following effect:—

"La naturalisation étrangère acquise jusqu'à ce jour par des sujets Marocains suivant les règles établies par les lois de chaque pays, leur est maintenue pour tous ses effets, sans restriction aucune."

The question appears to turn upon the construction to be placed on the words, "maintenue pour tous ses effets, sans restriction aucune;" and with regard to this point it is suggested for your consideration whether these words are not to be read with reference solely to the law of the foreign State in which the particular Moorish subject concerned has become naturalized abroad, and whether, if so, they can confer any greater or further rights or privileges upon such subject than are specified by the Law itself under which he was so naturalized abroad.

In the present case it is expressly provided by the instrument under which his naturalization was effected that Mr. Bensaude shall not be deemed to be a British subject in Morocco unless he has ceased to be a subject of the latter State; and it seems difficult to contend that the words of the Convention of the 3rd July, 1880, to which your attention has been called, have so modified his status in Morocco as to entitle him to British protection notwithstanding the provisions of the 7th section of "The Naturalization Act, 1870."

I am to request that you will take the papers transmitted herewith into your consideration, and that you will favour Lord Salisbury with your opinion as to whether Mr. Bensaude is, under the circumstances, entitled to British protection in Morocco or not.

His Lordship would be glad at the same time to be favoured with any general observations which you may have to offer on the case.

I have, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

List of Papers.

Mr. Bensaude	..	..	..	April 8, 1889
To Mr. White	..	..	.. (No. 45)	April 12, „
Mr. White..	..	..	.. (No. 57)	April 23, „
Ditto ..	..	..	.. (No. 62)	May 13, „
To Mr. White	..	..	.. (No. 56)	May 20, „
Convention (Morocco)	..	..	..	July 3, 1880
Naturalization Act, 1870.				

insisted upon—rumour says, too, a rectification of Treaty of 1845 is a great object in view. You know, of course, that the French have a post a very few hours from Figuig, where are stationed about 500 men, and all the plant of a railway ready to lay down across to the oasis. This small force could be strengthened by the garrisons of the neighbouring posts in about twelve hours' foot-marching. Regarding the railway plant, which I presume is old news to you, I was informed by a French officer that it is complete, and could be laid down to Figuig in two days, the ground being very level. The French War Department considers it would require 10,000 men to take Figuig, and that such an expedition would require immediately an expense of 1,000,000 fr. I don't think they will take any action of this sort at present.

The fracas which occurred about a month or five weeks ago on the Oujda border forms one subject of conversation between Patenôtre and the Government. Oujda is four hours from the nearest French station; the frontier, which is well marked just there, is two hours from Oujda and the French station respectively, being exactly half-way between the two. There are 500 infantry, *i.e.*, two companies at the French post, besides a few Spahis for postal and orderly service, and Custom-house officials. For the last disturbance on the border a money claim has been made on His Shereefian Majesty; I heard the exact amount, but have forgotten it.

Cid Emfadl Gharnit has spent about two hours nearly every evening at Patenôtre's house. I have seen him there myself, and he generally leaves with tears in his eyes and tearing his hair with rage.

Patenôtre is doing his utmost to increase French influence. Until now I had no idea of the number of French subjects there are in Morocco.

The rumours about the French wanting to establish a telegraph wire viâ Oujda to Fez is dying out, but there seems some truth, I fancy, in the report that they wish to lay a railroad across a bit of the frontier of Morocco towards their West Coast possessions. I will endeavour to find out the truth regarding this.

Did you read an article in the French "Figaro," about five weeks old now? The points mentioned in said article are being stuffed down the throats of the Moors. They say that England and Germany are agreed to divide Morocco, and that it is only the presence of the French Military Mission that prevents them carrying out their programme at once. I was told this by Moorish Court officials. I think Dr. Lenarez, the military doctor attached to the French Military Mission, inspired that article. He was in Paris about that time, and is certain to have been interviewed; I know his views are identical with those expressed in the article. Dr. Lenarez is employed as a Diplomatic or Political Agent here. I think Patenôtre is deceived in regard to the extent of the doctor's influence with the Sultan. The French officers told me he was the greatest favourite of His Shereefian Majesty, whereas I believe otherwise, and think his influence extends just as far as his money flows into the pockets of servants near about the Sultan.

I can't help thinking that this Government has been advised to be firm, as the French would certainly not come to blows at present. There must be some serious object in the French remaining so long, as they are all heartily sick of it; every one says the question is a frontier one.

No. 225.

Foreign Office to Mr. J. J. Bownass.

Sir, *Foreign Office, May* 31, 1889.

WITH reference to the letter from this Office of the 20th ultimo, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you the accompanying draft on Her Majesty's Paymaster-General for 3,842*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, payable to the order of Mrs. Margaret Jane Morris,* representing the amount of the compensation given by the Moorish Government for the murder of her husband at Cape Juby on the 25th March, 1888.

I am to explain that the indemnity demanded of the Moorish Government for Mrs. Morris was 20,000 dollars, that sum being the same as was paid to the family of Commandant Schmitt, a French officer, who was murdered not long since in Morocco. The money was, as you were informed in my letter above referred to, transmitted in the shape of bills to this country, and these have on realization produced the sum of 3,842*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*

I am to take this opportunity of forwarding, with a request that you will deliver it to Mrs. Morris, a ring said to have belonged to her late husband, which has been recovered

* In Sir W. K. Green's No. 144, December 17, 1888

by the Moorish Government. Dr. Morris' rifle and revolver have also been recovered, and are awaiting a convenient opportunity of transmission to this country.

I am to request that you will acknowledge the receipt of this letter and of its inclosures.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 226.

Foreign Office to North West African Company.

Foreign Office, May 31, 1889.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 23rd instant, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to inform you that the sum of 3,842*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, representing four-fifths of the total of 25,000 dollars, given by the Moorish Government as indemnity for the Cape Juby outrage, has been paid to Mrs. Morris by a draft on Her Majesty's Paymaster-General.

The remaining 960*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, divisible in equal shares between Messrs. Randleson and Somers, will be retained until their return to this country; and I am to request that an early intimation of their arrival may be made to his Lordship, with their respective addresses, in order that they may be communicated with.

I am to add that the compensation given to Mrs. Morris is similar in amount to that paid to the family of Commandant Schmitt, a French officer, who was not long since murdered in Morocco.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 227.

Mr. J. T. Bownass to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received June* 1.)

Windermere, May 31, 1889.

My Lord,

ON the 20th April last your Lordship was good enough to inform me by letter that bills representing the indemnity paid by the Sultan of Morocco on account of the murder of Mr. Morris at Cape Juby had been received at the Foreign Office, and I understand that these bills have matured, and that the cash is now and has been for some time in the hands of the Government.

As I have not yet received any communication from the Foreign Office on the subject, as promised in your Lordship's letter of the 20th April, may I ask the cause of the delay? My sister, Mrs. Morris, is prepared to give a proper discharge for the amount at any time.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. T. BOWNASS.

No. 228.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 60.)

Foreign Office, June 1, 1889.

Sir,

I HAVE to request you to inform me of the result of the action that you have taken in regard to Hadj Boazza, as reported in your despatch No. 122 of the 16th October last.

I am, &c.
SALISBURY.

No. 229.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received June* 3.)

(No. 65.)

Tangier, May 25, 1889.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 46 of the 2nd ultimo, inclosing translation of the letter I had addressed Cid Emfadl Gharnit on the subject of the compensation

demanded for the North West Africa Company at Cape Juby, I have the honour to transmit herewith translation of the reply I have received from the Vizir.

This reply is, as I anticipated, of an unsatisfactory nature, the Vizir persisting in the Sultan's claim to sovereignty over that district, and again bringing forward in support of this claim the allegation that the tribes dwelling in that neighbourhood recognize the Sultan as their spiritual Chief.

With regard to the Vizir's statement, that the Moorish Government have not ceased their representations to the Spanish Government regarding their establishment at Rio de Oro, and that the Spanish Government had asked for a delimitation of the frontier, I beg to state that the Spanish Minister informs me that the Moorish Government have never made any objection to their establishment at Rio de Oro, and that that district is so distant from Moorish territory that there could be no question of a delimitation of frontier.

I have not addressed any reply to Cid Emfadl Gharnit, as I fear that whatever arguments might be brought forward, the Sultan would maintain his claim, and would instruct the Vizier to reply in the same sense as heretofore.

Moreover, as Sir William Kirby Green will return to Tangier within the next few days, and will doubtless be in possession of your Lordship's instructions on the subject, I have thought it better to take no further action myself in the matter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure in No. 229.

Cid Emfadl Gharnit to Mr. White.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.)

I HAVE received your reply to the answer I had given you by order of the Sultan with regard to the indemnity claimed by the (Juby) Company for the loss suffered by it in its trade, and with regard to the compensation for the dead man and the wounded, to the following effect:—

(You argue) that Juby is not part of the Empire of Morocco, for the boundary of the latter is Wad Draa, and that when the Company established itself there the authority of the Government was limited to what is between Wad Draa and Agader; that the Government wished to give to Spain in lieu of Santa Cruz a place between Juby and Wad Draa known as Puerto Cansado, and that the Spanish Government would not accept it, adducing that it was outside the Empire of Morocco; that the Kings of Portugal possessed a few towns belonging to the Empire of Morocco in the districts south of Juby known as Rio de Oro, *i.e.*, the Gold River, and that the Moorish Government does not now recognize these places to belong to them, and that the Spaniards took possession of them several years ago, although the Moorish Government claims to possess sovereignity there, and you are not aware that the latter wrote to the Spanish Government on the subject, or sent troops to the place to keep them away frrom it; and that the British Government has evinced patience and given proofs of the friendship existing between the two Governments in (its treatment of) this matter from beginning to end, and expects His Shereefian Majesty to order its settlement and the punishment of the guilty out of consideration for this friendship to the end of all you state.

I have communicated your letter to our Lord, and His Majesty—may God give him victory—has been acquainted with all you say therein, and has commanded me to answer you that those tribes in whose territory Juby and the other landing-places of that district are situated have sworn allegiance to His Shereefian Majesty by their necks with all the tribes of the west (*i.e.*, Morocco), and they do not deny that, for the animals they kill could not be eaten, nor would their marriages be valid without that in the law of Islam. They swore to His Shereefian Majesty submission and obedience as they had done to his sanctified predecessors. His Majesty was satisfied with them and with what came from them in obedience, as his predecessors revered by them and by other distant tribes and mountaineers had been. But when the nations cast their eyes upon them and began to send ships to them, sometimes on the side of Juby and sometimes on that of the district of the port of Sidi Mohammed-ben-Abdallah, and others at the port of Baida, they wrote to His Shereefian Majesty and invited his presence. And as they were among His Majesty's subjects and had rights upon him, and His Majesty is responsible to God for them, our Lord—may God strengthen him—answered their call in the measure of his

ability, and went to their country and set their affairs in order. This is the abridged answer of His Shereefian Majesty, and his detailed explanation, supported by precise and clear proofs of how those tribes belong to the Empire of Morocco, is contained in many Memoranda in the hands of our friend, the former Minister, and of the new one. They are sufficient. As to the "Gold River," the Moorish Government is not silent towards the Spanish Government about it. The Spaniards had opened certain negotiations on the matter, and had asked for a delimitation of the frontier, and an answer was returned thereto. The tribes living there are publicly known to render allegiance to the Moorish Government, and have its Governors over them. The Government had the intention of sending them help from the "Geish" to watch over them, but they undertook to do this themselves. In this place no buying or selling is carried on by the Spaniards, as is done at Juby. As to the Portuguese, they were not (there) in the time of our Lord, nor in the time of his sanctified predecessors. If they had been there in their time our Lord would have admitted it, as they (his predecessors) admitted it. Possibly there was some special reason for their admitting (these places) to belong to them (the Portuguese), and in the same way the Government did not dispute about Senegal; having found Kings who preceded them there, they left them (in possession); therefore there is no way of disputing with them (?) about it.

And that the indemnity on account of killing and wounding has been paid over to you by the Government through the Naïb, the Sid Hadj Mohammed Torres; and as to the punishment of those accused of murder and wounding the Government is not neglectful of it, and that the friendship of the two Governments would not be disturbed by more than this, but justice is worthy to be followed.

Finished the 1st Ramadan, 1306 (the 2nd May, 1889).

(Signed) MUHAMMAD EL MUFADDAL BEN MUHAMMAD GHARRIT.

No. 230.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received June* 3.)

(No. 66.) *Tangier, May* 25, 1889.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 55 of the 20th ultimo, reporting the arrest by the Governor of Agadir of a portion of the crew of a Spanish vessel that had put into that port, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that these men, having been sent to Mogodor, the Spanish Minister has demanded that they should be conducted back to Agadir, and permitted to embark in their vessel and put to sea, it being stated that they had visited Agadir solely for the purpose of purchasing provisions.

I am not aware whether any demand for compensation has been put forward by the Spanish Minister.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 231.

Mr. J. J. Bownass to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received June* 3.)

Windermere, June 1, 1889.

My Lord,

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 31st ultimo, with draft for 3,842*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, payable to the order of my sister, Mrs. Morris, together with the late Mr. Morris' ring. I have handed over both the draft and ring to Mrs. Morris, and she requests me to convey to your Lordship the deep sense of her gratitude for the great and successful efforts your Lordship has made on her behalf. My sister identifies the ring as the one worn by her late husband at the time he was murdered.

The revolver referred to was also Mr. Morris', but the rifle is the property of the North West Africa Company.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. J. BOWNASS.

No. 232.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 62.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, June* 5, 1889.

WITH reference to Sir W. K. Green's despatch No. 144 of the 17th December last, I have to state to you that I have been informed by Mr. Bownass, the brother-in-law of the late Mr. Morris, who was murdered at Cape Juby on the 25th March, 1888, that his sister identifies the ring forwarded with the above despatch as the one worn by her late husband.

The revolver referred to was also the property of Mr. Morris, but the rifle, it appears, belongs to the North West Africa Company.

I have, therefore, to request you to deliver the latter weapon to the agent of the Company, and to forward the revolver to this Office by the first opportunity that may present itself.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 233.

Foreign Office to North West African Company.

Sir, *Foreign Office, June* 5, 1889.

WITH reference to previous correspondence upon the subject of the murder of Mr. Morris at Cape Juby on the 25th March, 1888, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to inform you that Her Majesty's Representative at Tangier has been instructed to hand over to your agent a rifle which was found in the possession of Mr. Morris at the time he was murdered, but which, it appears, is the property of the Company.

I am, &c.

(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 234.

M. de Chevas to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received June* 15.)

Très Honorable Seigneur, *Larache* (*Maroc*), *le* 8 *Juin*, 1889.

LE Soussigné a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance de votre Excellence qu'il va procéder à la publication d'un ouvrage dont le titre est "Rapports du Maroc avec les Puissances Étrangères." Dans ce livre sont classifiés près de 200 Traités, Conventions, Actes, Firmans, Privilèges, et autres pièces diplomatiques depuis le onzième siècle jusqu'à nos jours. Chaque nation occupe dans ce recueil une section spéciale. L'Angleterre y figure seulement par une lettre du Sultan Ahmed à la Reine Élisabeth et des Traités pris dans une collection dont le plus ancien se remonte à 1721. Y en aurait-il d'autres? Voilà la difficulté. Assurément il doit en exister bon nombre, mais pour se les procurer en Angleterre il faudrait, Excellence, des protections puissantes presque impossibles à atteindre. Cela n'a pas été pourtant si difficile dans plusieurs autres Cours de l'Europe.

Faute donc de ces protections, de ces influences décisives en Angleterre, le Soussigné, très excellent Seigneur, se voit réduit à user de la seule voie qui lui reste ouverte, celle du respectueux appel à un homme de cœur, d'une instruction vaste et profonde, et d'une illustration exceptionnelle comme l'est votre très honorable Excellence.

Si le Soussigné se bornait à insérer dans la section Britannique de son ouvrage la lettre et les Traités susmentionnés, il croirait ne pas avoir fait assez d'efforts pour donner le relief auquel la grande nation Anglaise a droit. Mais dans l'embarras de présenter une liste des pièces diplomatiques qui lui manquent, et sauf celles que votre très honorable Excellence jugera à propos de lui faire parvenir, il indiquerait comme étant d'actualité, comme étant une gloire pour la Grande-Bretagne, tous les actes concernant l'affaire du câble télégraphique de Tanger à Gibraltar.

Cette affaire se résume en trois pièces:—

1. Le Firman Shériffien de Concession (1875).

2. L'Acte d'Adhésion ou d'Approbation signé par les Représentants étrangers à Tanger (1875).

3. La satisfaction donnée par le Sultan à l'Angleterre en 1889 à la suite des différences survenues à cause de la réparation du câble.

Si votre très honorable Excellence daignait accorder ces pièces en transmettant à la Légation de Sa Majesté Britannique au Maroc ordre de les communiquer par copie au Soussigné, elle comblerait les vœux du plus humble et plus obéissant serviteur de votre très honorable Excellence.

(Signé) TEODORO DE CHEVAS.

No. 235.

North-West African Company to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received June* 17.)

132, *Cheapside, June* 14, 1889.

My Lord,

IN the matter of the outrage at Cape Juby on the 25th March, 1888, we beg to inform your Lordship that we believe that the present address of Mr. Joseph Randleson is, "Care of Professor Parker, Lombard University, Galesburg, Illinois, United States of America."

We are, &c.

(For the North-West African Company, Limited),

(Signed) A. BROOKES, *Managing Director.*

GEO. RAYNOR, *Secretary.*

No. 236.

Mr. J. E. Mathieson to Foreign Office.—(*Received June* 20.)

Conference Hall, Mildmay Park, June 19, 1889.

Dear Sir,

PAULUS DRESSLER, a converted Jew, born in South Russia, is going out to Morocco as a missionary to the Jews, in connection with the Mildmay Missions. He has lived mostly in the East, and possesses a Turkish passport (*i.e.*, an Egyptian passport).

He cannot ask for a passport from Foreign Office, as he is neither a British subject nor has he taken out papers of naturalization in England.

Can anything be granted by the Foreign Office that would help him in case of need with Her Majesty's Representatives in Morocco, and may I beg this favour on his behalf? We have the highest opinion of his integrity.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) JAMES E. MATHIESON,

Hon. Superintendent.

No. 237.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received June* 22.)

(No. 68.) *Tangier, June* 15, 1889.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that M. Patenôtre, the French Minister, who has recently been on a mission to Fez to present his credentials to the Sultan, has this day returned to Tangier.

I am assured that, having displayed considerable firmness in his intercourse with the Moorish Ministers, and declined to be cajoled by mere promises, M. Patenôtre has obtained the settlement of a very long list of outstanding claims of French subjects and protégés against the Moorish Government.

The Portuguese Minister, who is also engaged on a mission to the Shereefian Court, has been detained at Fez with regard to the incident which recently arose at Feddallah, a small settlement situated between Rabat and Dar-al-Baida, where a Portuguese vessel attempted to obtain water and provisions, whose crew was attacked by the Moors, who evidently connected the landing of the Portuguese seamen with the disembarkation of a telegraph cable, against which they had been warned by their own authorities.

I am told that Senhor Colaço's demand for reparation for the outrage has been met by the contention that no reparation is due, as the natives had not exceeded their rights of repelling a landing of foreign seamen at a point of the Moorish coast which is not a properly constituted mercantile port, and that, further, the natives had acted with considerable moderation in simply using their sticks and staves and stones instead of their fire-arms.

I have no doubt, however, that Senhor Colaço, before leaving Fez, will receive from the Sultan every satisfaction which the matter undoubtedly calls for.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 238.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

Foreign Office, June 22, 1889.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, giving what is believed to be the present address of Mr. Joseph Randleson.

In thanking you for this communication, I am to observe that unless your Company have reason to suppose that Mr. Randleson is likely to make a prolonged stay in the United States, his Lordship considers that it will be better to await his return to this country before paying over to him the indemnity obtained from the Moorish Government.

I am, &c.

(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 239.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 65.) *Foreign Office, June* 24, 1889.

Sir,

I TRANSMIT to you, for your information, the accompanying copies of correspondence, as marked in the margin,* in regard to Paulus Dressler, a converted Russian Jew, who is proceeding to Morocco as a missionary.

I have to request you to give Mr. Dressler your good offices unofficially in the event of his requiring them.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 240.

Foreign Office to Mr. J. E. Mathieson.

Foreign Office, June 24, 1889.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, and to state to you that Mr. Paulus Dressler, being a Russian subject, cannot be placed under British protection in Morocco, but that Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier will be requested to give him his good offices unofficially in the event of his requiring them.

I am, &c.

(Signed) P. CURRIE.

---

* Nos. 236 and 240.

No. 241.

The Law Officers of the Crown to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received June* 25.)

My Lord, *Royal Courts of Justice, June* 24, 1889.

WE were honoured with your Lordship's commands signified in Sir T. H. Sanderson's letter of the 30th ultimo, stating that he was directed by your Lordship to transmit to us the papers noted in the accompanying list with reference to a claim which had been put forward by Mr. David Bensaude, a naturalized British subject of Moorish origin, to British protection within the dominions of the Sultan of Morocco.

That Mr. Bensaude was born at Mogador of Moorish parents, but that he subsequently resided in England, where, after attaining his majority, he obtained a certificate of naturalization as a British subject on the 5th September, 1878.

That "The Naturalization Act, 1870," 33 & 34 Vict., cap. 14, sec. 7, provided that "an alien . . . . . shall not, when within the limits of the foreign State of which he was a subject previously to obtaining his certificate of naturalization, be deemed to be a British subject, unless he has ceased to be a subject of that State in pursuance of the laws thereof, or in pursuance of a Treaty to that effect."

That Mr. Bensaude had not, so far as was known, ceased to be a Moorish subject by virtue of any specific Municipal Law of Morocco in that regard, but that the Convention (to which Great Britain was a party) between the various European Powers and Morocco for the settlement of the rights of protection in that country, which was signed at Madrid on the 3rd July, 1880, contained a provision (see Article XV, last paragraph, of the French official text) to the following effect :—

"La naturalisation étrangère acquise jusqu'à ce jour par des sujets Marocains suivant les règles établies par les lois de chaque pays, leur est maintenue pour tous ses effets, sans restriction aucune."

That the question appeared to turn upon the construction to be placed on the words "maintenue pour tous ses effets, sans restriction aucune ;" and that with regard to that point it was suggested for our consideration whether those words were not to be read with reference solely to the law of the foreign State in which the particular Moorish subject concerned had become naturalized abroad, and whether, if so, they could confer any greater or further rights or privileges upon such subject than were specified by the law itself under which he was so naturalized abroad.

That in the present case it was expressly provided by the instrument under which his naturalization was effected that Mr. Bensaude should not be deemed to be a British subject in Morocco unless he had ceased to be a subject of the latter State, and that it seemed difficult to contend that the words of the Convention of the 3rd July, 1880, to which our attention had been called, had so modified his status in Morocco as to entitle him to British protection, notwithstanding the provisions of the 7th section of "The Naturalization Act, 1870."

That Sir Thomas Sanderson was to request that we would take the papers transmitted with his letter into our consideration, and that we would favour your Lordship with our opinion as to whether Mr. Bensuade was, under the circumstances, entitled to British protection in Morocco or not.

That your Lordship would be glad, at the same time, to be favoured with any general observations which we might have to offer on the case.

We have taken the matter into our consideration and, in obedience to your Lordship's commands, have the honour to

Report—

That in our opinion Mr. Bensaude is not entitled to British protection while in Morocco.

We have, &c.
(Signed) RICHARD E. WEBSTER.
EDWARD CLARKE.

List of Papers.

Mr. Bensaude				April	8, 1889.
To Mr. White	No. 45			12,	"
Mr. White	No. 57			23,	"
" "	No. 62	May		13,	"
To Mr. White	No. 56	"		20,	"
Convention (Morocco)		July		3,	1880.
Naturalization Act, 1870.					

No. 242.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received June* 29.)

(No. 69. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Tangier, June* 20, 1889.

WITH reference to the recent inquiries by the Italian Government regarding the erection of fortifications on the Island of Peregil, in the Straits of Gibraltar (*vide* No. 5 of print Morocco, section No. 6, transmitted to me in your Lordship's despatch No. 61, Confidential, of [the 5th June, 1889), I have the honour to inform your Lordship that having learnt, through a trustworthy source at Fez, that the Sultan has issued orders for the construction of a battery on the island to be armed with guns of the heaviest calibre, I have thought it well to address a confidential note, of which the inclosed is a translation, to Cid Emfadel Gharneet repeating the advice tendered by me to the Shereefian Government on the same subject, as reported in my despatch to your Lordship, No. 152, Confidential, of the 30th December, 1887.

It appears to me that, if a battery armed with artillery of the range of the present day existed at Peregil, it would always be liable to come suddenly into the possession of some Power which would be more capable than the Moors can be of holding it, and using it as a menace and offence in the Straits of Gibraltar.

Though I understand that a battery on Peregil Island would, from a military point of view, be untenable, unless its possessor also held the adjoining heights on Apes' Hill, still this fact cannot be accepted as a sufficient guarantee that those slopes could not, and would not, be seized at the same time as the island.

I am therefore inclined to think that, should the Sultan persist in carrying out his military fortifications on Peregil, it might become necessary to consider how far His Majesty would be justified in thus raising a structure in the Straits of Gibraltar which would detract from the safety of the existing freedom of navigation in these waters.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure in No. 242.

Sir W. K. Green to Cid Emfadel Gharneet.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.) *Tangier, June* 18, 1889 (18 *Shuwal*, 1306).

WHEN in the month of 1 Rebia, 1305 (November 1887), a question arose of Spain erecting a lighthouse on the Island Taurats (Peregil), and after that the Spanish Government had given assurances to the British and other Governments that it laid no claims to the said island, I, having learnt that the Shereefian authorities purposed to erect thereon military works, addressed, through a confidential source, advice to the Sultan to abstain from carrying out those works, on the ground that they would only tend to produce a sense of irritation on the mind of the Spanish public, which was not altogether prepared to view with indifference the appearance of military structures on the Moorish shores of the Straits of Gibraltar, whilst the disavowal of Spanish rights to the island was a much better protection to it from seizure by Spain than would be any military fortifications that might be raised on it.

I now learn with regret that, notwithstanding this advice, it appears that His Shereefian Majesty has decided upon the construction on Taurats of a battery to be armed with guns of the heaviest calibre. I trust that my information is not correct, for I cannot but feel convinced that the appearance of the asserted fortifications would only be the prelude of the island passing out of the Moorish possession. It is not sufficient to build fortifications, for strength is required to hold them against those to whom they may be an offence.

As long as the Island of Peregil continues to be simply a point of the Moorish coast which cannot suddenly be converted into an obstruction to the free passage of the Straits of Gibraltar, all Governments can only combine to leave it in the hands of its present possessor. But the moment it is transformed into a weapon which would be harmless in the hands of the Moors, but could become dangerous if seized and occupied by some European Power, necessarily Governments might find it expedient to put the island beyond the reach of any sudden change of proprietorship.

In fact, it is from small matters that serious questions frequently arise to the detriment of the weak; therefore, allow me once more to seriously recommend to the Sultan's best attention the advisableness of abstaining from drawing anew the attention of Powers who are stronger than Morocco on the position in the Straits of Gibraltar of the Island of Taurats.

Peace.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 243.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received June* 29.)

(No. 70. Confidential.)

Tangier, June 22, 1889.

My Lord,

HAVING been informed that the Mediterranean fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir E. Hoskins is to visit Gibraltar towards the end of the ensuing month of July, I venture to suggest to your Lordship, in connection with the pending claims on the Moorish Government and the recent visit in these waters of the Channel squadron, that it would probably have a very beneficial effect on the Moorish Government and the public mind here if the British Admiral was to put a short appearance with his vessels in Tangier Bay, not with the avowed intention of renewing pressure on the Moorish Government here, but as a proof that Her Majesty's ships are not far off.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 244.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received June* 29.)

(No. 71.)

Tangier, June 22, 1889.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that, in compliance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch No. 62 of the 5th instant, I have delivered to Mr. Ferguson, the Agent of the North-West African Company in this part of the world, the rifle which had been restored by the Moorish Government, and that I have asked Mr. Consul White, who is proceeding to England on leave, to convey to your Lordship's Department the revolver which had belonged to Mr. Morris.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 245.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received June* 29.)

(No. 72.)

Tangier, June 22, 1889.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that news has reached this of Mulaï Hassan having commenced his march from Fez on Monday last, the 17th instant, towards the north, but it is not known precisely for what point His Majesty is making. Though it is asserted the Sultan will ultimately come to Tetuan and Tangier, I believe I shall have fully two months' notice of Mulaï Hassan's approach to this place should His Majesty really intend coming here.

In such event I will not fail to give your Lordship the earliest information of the

Sultan's advent, and also state the preparations that it would be expedient to make in connection with his visit to a point of his Empire in such close contact and intercourse with Europe.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 246.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received June* 29.)

E

(No. 73. Confidential.)

Tangier, June 23, 1889.

My Lord,

WITH reference to the Earl of Lytton's despatch to your Lordship No. 151, Confidential, of the 18th March last (*vide* North Africa Print No. 37 of Section 498), I have the honour to report to your Lordship that I have gathered since my return here, from my conversations with Señor Figuera, Señor Diosdado's successor, and other members of the Spanish Legation, that the change of the Spanish Representative in this country was principally due to a belief of the Madrid Government that Señor Diosdado was responsible, by his policy of inaction, for the position which has been gained here by the Representatives of Italy and Germany, countries which, through the smallness of their material interests in Morocco, might legitimately have been keen kept in the background.

I have not been able to ascertain that there is any sign of a direct understanding here between France and Spain, but there is undoubted jealousy of German influence and intentions, a feeling which, if allowed to grow, may easily develop into such an understanding.

Considerable alarm has evidently been created in Spanish official quarters by some recent articles in the German press, which declared that the Morocco question, which had come to the fore in politics, was one which would shortly be settled, either in Paris or St. Petersburgh, a statement interpreted as meaning that Germany, after a shortly expected successful European war, had decided as to the partition of Morocco.

I have further gathered from Señor Figuera that the Spanish Government is convinced that while France has abandoned none of her intentions of encroachments on the internal borders of Morocco, she can be implicitly relied upon not to make any attempts to acquire a hold on the maritime possessions of the Empire.

This conviction of my Spanish colleague gives colour to the belief that the proposal made by M. Cambon has not altogether been sterile of results.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 247.

North-West African Company to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received June* 29.)

132, *Cheapside, London, June* 28, 1889.

My Lord,

I HAVE now the honour to submit a statement of the present condition of affairs at Cape Juby. In conformity with my statement of the 2nd August, 1888, I have had it printed, and inclose three copies.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JOSEPH C. LEE, *Chairman.*

Inclosure in No. 247.

North-West African Company to the Marquis of Salisbury.

132, *Cheapside, London, June* 28, 1889.

My Lord,

SEVERAL communications have recently been made to your Lordship on behalf of the North-West African Company, by which your Lordship will have been informed that the Company still have cause for complaint against His Shereefian Highness the Sultan of Morocco, for acts done by his authority since the date of the outrage of the 25th March, 1888.

The statement of the Company's claims against the Sultan, which I had the honour to forward to your Lordship on the 2nd August, 1888, is complete up to that date. With your Lordship's permission I will now set forth fully, and in detail, the additional acts of violence and tyranny from which the Company have suffered from the period of my former statement to the present time.

Before proceeding to do this, I will briefly advert to the statement of the Company's claims of the 2nd August, 1888. Through your Lordship's intervention the second head of our claim has been satisfactorily disposed of, and compensation has been obtained for the widow of Mr. Morris, and for Dr. Somers and Mr. Randleson, while we understand that instructions have been given to Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier to press the Company's claims in respect of the specific outrages and the general interference with trade of which we complain. But, my Lord, the first head of our claim has not been met by His Shereefian Highness:—

"1. That justice shall be done against Gilali, Mohammed, and the other soldiers who were principals in the murder of Mr. Morris, and in the murderous assault upon Dr. Somers and Mr. Randleson."

The Company do not forget the importance of pecuniary compensation, and they are not ungrateful to Her Majesty's Government, and to your Lordship, for having obtained it for their servants; but in the minds of the native tribesmen, such a payment of money, which may be denied, or the occasion misrepresented by the Sultan's agents, is not directly connected with the murderous outrage for which it has been exacted, especially when the murderers themselves not only are permitted to remain secure and unmolested, but have even been rewarded by their master for their crime.

My Lord, I venture to submit that the punishment of these men is of the utmost importance. The safety of Her Majesty's subjects resident in the Company's settlement can never be assured if those who attack and murder them, when treachery has taken from them their means of self-defence, are to be left to go free and unpunished. I express the opinion with respect, that far higher considerations than the security of the Company's settlement are involved.

The murder of an Englishman in this country of Tarfaya by soldiers of the Sultan who, though identified and within the Sultan's power, are not immediately arrested, tried, and punished, renders the life and property of every Englishman in Tarfaya and Morocco insecure, and lowers our country in the estimation both of the native tribes of North-West Africa and of the Moorish Court. I trust that your Lordship will not allow this head of the Company's claim to be evaded by His Shereefian Highness.

My Lord, I will now return to the main purpose of this letter. As the result of Mr. Morris' murder, and of the conduct of the Sultan which preceded that melancholy event, trade was at a standstill at Cape Juby. Partly for this reason, and partly because the Sultan's soldiers, and those under whose authority they acted, feared that prompt revenge would be taken by the English Government, on the Company's behalf, for the murder, the Cape Juby settlement continued without direct molestation from the 25th March, 1888, down to the dates to which I shall shortly call your Lordship's attention. Towards the end of last year, the Company's claim having been favourably received by your Lordship, we cherished renewed hope that at length our troubles would be at an end, and that we should be enabled for the future to trade in security under the avowed protection of the British Government. We accordingly reoccupied our shore-house at Cape Juby, and our servants there prepared themselves to engage vigorously in trading operations during the trading season in the approaching new year. As your Lordship is aware, at this time Embarak was Sheikh of the tribes surrounding the Company's settlement. He had succeeded Bairook, the Sheikh who permitted the Company first to establish themselves in the country, and had continued the friendly relationship which had always existed between his father and ourselves. Unfortunately, this Chief had incautiously placed himself in the power of Dakhman, and having rendered himself obnoxious to that officer of the Sultan on account of his friendship to the Company, he was at this time forcibly detained by him at Wadnoon. Under these circumstances, there being no recognized Head among the tribes, the Company deemed it advisable to come to an understanding with the principal Chiefs themselves, and measures were accordingly taken to effect this purpose. As, however, the Chiefs felt it to be of importance that some one should be appointed in substitution to Embarak, so long as he might remain absent, as the Ruler and Representative of the tribes, in April last a number of them, having met together, solemnly chose El Bashir, a brother of Embarak, to represent them and the tribes to which they belonged. The Company were, therefore, now able to deal with the acknowledged head of the

tribes. He promised to befriend us; we were assured that our continued presence at Cape Juby was still earnestly desired by the natives, and they were loud in their expressions of friendship and good-will. Meanwhile, the reports from inland as to the prospects of trade were highly encouraging, and again we seemed upon the point of realizing that success in our commercial enterprise which the resources of the country have always warranted us in expecting, and which a continuance of peace alone is required to enable us to secure. Our shore-house having been opened, matters remained peaceful for a time. On the 15th February three soldiers appeared in our neighbourhood from the north. They retired on the 17th February, and very probably conveyed the news of the Company's activity to Dakhman, at Wadnoon, since the events which followed showed that he had full information of our doings at Cape Juby. On the 5th March a messenger whom we had dispatched to Wadnoon with a view to obtain the liberation of Embarak returned to the settlement. The news which he brought, together with a letter which El Bashir received from Embarak at about this time, and the consistent reports of various Chiefs and tribesmen, informed the Company what treatment they might expect at the hands of Dakhman. It appeared that he had been filled with rage on receiving intelligence that trading had been resumed at the Company's station. He immediately prepared to make an expedition against it, whilst his brother, Abdeen, was sent southwards amongst the tribes to bribe the Chiefs to excite the tribesmen against our people, and to prevent them from trading with us. Besides such measures as these, the Company have been informed by a letter from Chiefs in the south, received only a few days ago, that Dakhman has offered a sum equivalent to 100*l.* sterling to any one who should murder any member of our staff. Reports have reached us earlier in the year that Abdeen was offering bribes for murder; so that there are grounds for believing that a new scheme of assassination is being plotted by these men against us.

Shortly after our messenger's arrival at the settlement, rumours reached us of Dakhman and a party of soldiers, who, we were told, were actually upon their way from Wadnoon. These were at once communicated to Her Majesty's Government, and the Company were informed that the Moorish Minister had assured Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier, "that no attack is contemplated on the North-West Africa Company's station at Cape Juby, and that if any troops are marching in that direction it can only be to operate against some tribe." This explanation, which I submit amounts to an admission that troops were moving towards the neighbourhood of Cape Juby, was made at the time when a hostile movement was, in fact, actually in progress, and although the Moorish authorities had fresh in their minds the recent repeated warnings against interfering in any way with the Company addressed to the Sultan by Her Majesty's Government. On the 17th March last, Omar, a shepherd in the employment of the Company, and who was on this day in charge of more than 100 sheep and goats belonging to us, was missed, and could nowhere be found. Two or three men were thereupon sent in search of him, but they came upon a party of the Sultan's soldiers by whom Omar and his flock had been captured, and they were compelled to fly for their lives. A party of about thirty men were then got together; they started in pursuit, and no more was heard of them on that day. On the 18th March the soldiers appeared around the shore-house, and an attack was momentarily expected. The Company's servants hastily prepared themselves as best they could, whilst those who were at the Castle on the reef endeavoured to intimidate the soldiers by discharging cannon in their direction. Happily, however, disaster was averted by the timely arrival of Her Majesty's ship "Goshawk" off the coast; for the Sultan's troops, overawed by her appearance, dispersed themselves, and abandoned their design. The next day Omar returned to the station. He stated that the soldiers who had captured him were armed with Winchester rifles, and carried hatchets and pickaxes with which they said they intended to level the Company's shore-house to the ground. Omar had made his escape the preceding night during the confusion created by a skirmish between his captors and the party sent by the Company to rescue him, in which one of the latter had been severely wounded, and during the day his story received confirmation by the arrival of the party carrying with them one of their number shot through the body by a rifle-bullet. The Company's sheep and goats have never been recovered. During the month of April there were frequent reports to the effect that soldiers were lurking in the vicinity of Cape Juby. In May between 300 and 400 of them approached the station. On the 14th May so great was the panic occasioned by their proximity that when the owners of a caravan of camels laden with wool, which was travelling to the shore-house, heard of it upon their arrival, several of them turned back and beat a hasty retreat southwards. At

about this time, Dakhman and the Sultan's Kaïd Hedaido seized Dourah, a position east of Cape Juby, within easy reach of the settlement, captured several of the inhabitants, and possessed themselves of camels, sheep, and other booty which they found there. The purpose of Dakhman, of which he made no secret, was to stop the Company's trade, but so intense was the feeling of the tribesmen in favour of the Company, and against the oppressive injustice of the Sultan's agents, that they collected in force, surrounded and attacked the soldiers, and although in the engagement which ensued they suffered much loss, they succeeded in confining them to Dourah village.

This event, I am informed, my Lord, occurred about or after the middle of May, and unless some prompt action be taken in the matter I fear that it will inevitably lead to further hostilities with the tribes, in which the Company can scarcely hope to escape becoming embroiled. The recent encounter seems likely to prove but the prelude to further bloodshed, for upon either side there is apparent an equally firm determination to continue the conflict. The tribes are sending messengers to muster men—they are clamorous for cannon to destroy the houses at Dourah, and this general demand has been specifically addressed to us in a letter, conveyed to our station by two messengers from the southern Chiefs, in which we are requested to furnish cannon and gunners to them on condition of the delivery to us of hostages for their safe return. My Lord, the Company hesitated to disregard a former intimation from Her Majesty's Government, and they refused the Chiefs' request. Dakhman, on his side, has sent to Wadnoon for cannon and for more soldiers to hold his present position. He is rewarding those who will enlist with him, and is sending presents to the neutral tribes south of Dourah. Under these circumstances I am informed by our servants at Cape Juby that they are daily expecting news to reach them that more fighting has taken place. I have now had the honour to inform your Lordship upon the facts of the case up to the present time. I continue respectfully to suggest to your Lordship how the present situation is likely to develop. Assuming that the tribesmen continue to preserve the friendly attitude which they have always maintained towards us, it seems probable that their good-will to the Company will cost them their national existence. The country is thinly populated, and the tribesmen, though brave, are undisciplined, and equipped only with antiquated flint-lock fire-arms, which are almost entirely useless when opposed to the Winchester repeating rifles with which the Sultan's troops have been provided. Under these circumstances no effective resistance can be opposed to the Sultan, and the movement which has been commenced by the tribes, unless Her Majesty's Government is determined to prevent such an issue, can have no other end than a lamentable destruction of human life, and the depopulation of the country. Even if the Sultan refrains from directly attacking our station, he will then have achieved the fundamental principle of his policy in this part of Africa, which is, not the subjugation of the tribes in Tarfaya, but the ruin and destruction of our Company.

But, my Lord, the Company have hardly a title to count long on the continued friendship of the tribes. These people have constantly witnessed the wrongs which the Company have undergone. Confident in the traditions of England and their rights as subjects of the Queen under the British Constitution, the Company have always assured the tribesmen that Her Majesty's Government would vindicate their rights as Englishmen, and punish those who had inflicted injuries upon them. Her Majesty's Government has acknowledged the right of the Company to make an appeal to it, and warning after warning has been addressed to the Moorish Court. As early as 1881 the Sultan was warned by Her Majesty's Government "that he would be held responsible by them for any injury to the life and property of British subjects occasioned by attacks directly instigated by the Moorish Government." During 1882, the warning of 1881 having been ignored, it was twice repeated. In 1884, occasion having arisen, Sir Drummond Hay was directed again to protest, and he also specially pointed out that "a very serious question might arise if Abdeen, who is a subject of His Shereefian Majesty, or other persons at the instigation or even suggestion of His Shereefian Majesty, or of his authorities, should occasion by their acts any loss of life or property to British subjects." Your Lordship will remember that this very Abdeen is at this moment attempting to stir up the southern tribes against the Company, with a view to put an end to their trade. So far was it from the Sultan's intention to comply with the frequent warnings addressed to him by Her Majesty's Government that in 1886 he came himself to Wadnoon, and having appointed Dakhman his Governor of the place, openly denounced the Company, and left troops with Dakhman to injure and destroy them. Once more Her Majesty's Government warned His

Shereefian Highness that responsibility would be attached to him for his soldiers' acts. An outrage upon Mr. Randleson was the Sultan's reply, followed by renewed warnings by the Government of the Queen, which unhappily did not prevent Mr. Morris' murder, and the murderous assault upon Dr. Somers and Mr. Randleson, all servants of the Company, against interfering with which Her Majesty's Government had for years been warning the Sultan of Morocco.

As your Lordship is well aware, these warnings do not exhaust the admonitory representations which have been addressed to the Sultan in this matter. The Company have been informed by a letter of the 10th May, 1889, written under the direction of your Lordship, that, in accordance with your Lordship's instructions, Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier "addressed, on the 11th February last, a note to the Moorish Vizier protesting against any attempt on the part of the Sultan to compel" our "Company to withdraw from Cape Juby without proper compensation, and holding His Shereefian Majesty responsible for any loss already suffered by the Company, or which they might sustain in the future." The reply to this intimation being unsatisfactory, a further note was addressed to the Vizier, and at the same time verbal representations were made to him with a view to a settlement of the questions between the Company and the Moorish Government. Having discovered that the troops sent to Cape Juby had orders to prevent the neighbouring tribes from trading with the Company, Mr. White at once informed the Vizier that, in addition to the indemnity already demanded, a heavy penalty would be exacted for any fresh outrage, and he seems to have been obliged to dispatch an express courier to the Moorish Court with further representations upon the matter. All these later warnings it must, besides, be remembered were being given at a time when claims, whose justice in principle the Sultan has now, by partial satisfaction, practically admitted, and which arose from the very conduct in respect of which these warnings had been addressed were being pressed against the Moorish Government. Yet, my Lord, in spite of all these warnings and threats, I now find myself compelled to call your Lordship's attention to new injuries suffered by the Company, and new dangers threatened against them at the Sultan's hands. It is a painful matter to acknowledge, but it is none the less the fact, that so long ago as 1887 the Moorish Government distinctly avowed the opinion that Her Majesty's Government speak and threaten much, but are too afraid of the Continental Powers to act in any way. Such an opinion surely furnishes the key to the Sultan's action during the last nine years, for he never would have dared to do as he has done had he believed the British Government to be in earnest in their remonstrances to himself. But, whatever the opinion of the Moorish Court may be of the reality of the menaces of Her Majesty's Government, it is notorious amongst the the tribes of Tarfaya that the unvarying series—outrage; warning on the part of Her Majesty's Government; assurance by the Company to the tribes that the demand for redress by our Government would be complied with and its warning respected; renewed outrage—has constantly recurred.

My Lord, I repeat that the Company do not forget, and they are not ungrateful for, the powerful aid of Her Majesty's Government in procuring from the Sultan the compensation which has already been paid—it is the continuance of the old condition of things of which we bitterly complain. We have no charge of infidelity to make against the tribes of Tarfaya. Hitherto, though our declarations to them that our Government would afford us redress have been over and over again falsified, they have believed in us, trusted in us, and to the best of their power given us their support, but the strongest faith must become affected by long and continual disappointment. A feeling is gradually manifesting itself of suspicion and distrust in the genuineness of our declarations that the Sultan may not harm us with impunity. The Company have recently received a letter from El Bashir, of which the following is a translation:—

"Praise be to God alone.

"This is to salute our friend Mr. Mackenzie, the Director of Tarfaya, and to inform him that what we have been given to understand *re* the Sultan not interfering with this place is incorrect, as the troops of the Sultan have been sent against the tribes who have any connection with this place, fought with them, and many were killed and wounded. Now I must go to England and Morocco and see if these things I have been given to understand are true.

"(Written by me, El Bashir-bin-Mahommed-bin-Bairook, in the year 1306.)"

This letter indicates the feeling to which I have called your Lordship's attention, and I fear that it is, with increasing frequency, far more explicitly expressed to our

servants at Cape Juby by the tribes. Recent events have shown the tribes that if they have dealings with the Sultan's enemies, amongst whom he has chosen to class ourselves, they must expect to bear the brunt of his displeasure, and this means to these defenceless people, unless they submit, virtual annihilation. Under these circumstances, seeing that what is felt by the people is the power of the Sultan, whilst in the power of England events have led them almost to cease to believe, the Company have reason to fear that the necessity of self-preservation may compel them to submit to the Sultan, and to become, instead of our friends and supporters, agents of His Shereefian Highness in thwarting the Company, ruining its trade, and compassing its final destruction. My Lord, it is the intention of the Company to pursue their enterprise at all hazards, and unless expressly forbidden by Her Majesty's Government, should such a critical conjuncture arise as seems to them by no means impossible, the same principle of self-preservation will compel them to defend their lives and property by a recourse to arms.

For myself, and I may speak as well on behalf of the other Directors of the Company, I trust that Her Majesty's Government will take steps to render effective the warnings and remonstrances which they have addressed to the Moorish Court, and so guard against so dangerous a contingency. My Lord, I venture respectfully to hope that through your Lordship's intervention Her Majesty's Government will endeavour to obtain the redress we seek, and to settle the relations between His Shereefian Highness and the Company upon a satisfactory and abiding basis. The Company have now expended a sum of money of considerable magnitude upon the Cape Juby settlement with but little return as a set-off against the great losses which the Sultan's persistent hostility has entailed upon them. Although they are prepared to make almost any sacrifice rather than abandon the place, I must press upon your Lordship's attention that in this matter time is of the last importance to them, and is, in fact, a question of life and death; whilst every week's delay increases the difficulty of the situation, and makes less certain the future arrangements which the Company have in view. My Lord, the Directors of the Company have always kept before them the intention of considerably extending their operations, and the opportunity of a permanent peaceful settlement only is required to enable them to put that intention into execution. As I have before had the honour to point out to your Lordship, the Company's port of Victoria is the only practicable harbour between Agadir and Rio Oro on this coast, and that with some improvements, which can easily be accomplished, it would become available for the largest ships. The Company have desired to make it so, and they have thought that the consideration that it might be of service to Her Majesty's Government as a coaling-station, and possibly as an available harbour for Her Majesty's ships of war, would not be without weight with your Lordship in according to our Company the protection of which we stand in need. To effect the Company's design, an increase in the capital of the Company is absolutely necessary, and this cannot be obtained until the position of the Company has been once for all satisfactorily settled and ascertained. When this has been done, I can undertake to state to your Lordship that there are capitalists known to us who are only waiting for this in order to join us, and enable us to prosecute our plans with replenished resources.

The Company, therefore, my Lord, now desire that the murderers of Mr. Morris should be punished, and that the Moorish Government (when it complies with the demands of the British Government in respect of the other heads of claim, for which compensation has not yet been offered) should be compelled, under effective guarantees, to cease its interference with the Company's trade in the future, and should fully compensate us for the interference to which we have been subjected down to the present time, and for the specific grievances which I have had the honour to describe in this letter to your Lordship.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JOSEPH C. LEE, *Chairman*.

Appendix.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 19, 1887.)

(No. 76.)
My Lord, *Tangier, August* 7, 1887.

I AM reluctantly obliged to occupy your Lordship's attention concerning two questions which have arisen at Dar-al-Baida affecting the position of Vice-Consul Hunter in his relations with the local authorities, and for which I have unfortunately failed to obtain a satisfactory settlement from the Moorish Government.

The accompanying copies of Mr. Hunter's despatch and inclosure and translation of the note addressed by me to the Minister for Foreign Affairs explain sufficiently the offence complained of by the British Vice-Consul, and the reparation which I thought was due to him at the hands of the Feki or Scribe of the Dar-al-Baida Custom-house.

But it is necessary that I should further explain to your Lordship that before I addressed my note of the 28th January to Cid Emfadel Gharneet, I had exhausted all other available means for obtaining some slight satisfaction for Mr. Hunter from the offending Feki. I had written privately to the Vice-Consul to give way as far as was compatible with the interests of the public service, whilst, at the same time, I obtained a letter from the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs here to the Administrators of Customs at Dar-al-Baida, advising them to induce their Scribe to personally express his regret to Mr. Hunter for his rudeness. It was only when I became convinced that the Feki Naseery was an uncompromising bigot, and that he had wilfully misbehaved himself towards the British Vice-Consul, that I sought for redress from the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Questions submitted to Maroquine officials are not terminated very rapidly; therefore, when at the end of April I found myself at the Moorish Court in the City of Morocco, Cid Emfadel Gharneet had yet to reply to my note.

Verbal representations obtained a promise of satisfaction being afforded after a reference had been made to the competent authorities at Dar-al-Baida. This reference from the Court was, as usual, understood by the subordinate authorities to be a call to be furnished with an excuse to meet the complaint of the foreign representative, and has now resulted in the reply to me from Cid Emfadel Gharneet, of which I have the honour to transmit herewith a translation.

The Dar-al-Baida Custom-house Commissioners simply overlook the complaint against their Scribe, and sustain that Mr. Hunter's accusations are the outcome of his anger at failing to obtain favours at their hands.

The second matter in which I have failed to obtain redress for Vice-Consul Hunter from the Moorish Government is an accusation of bribery publicly made against the British officer by a District Governor, who chose to misunderstand Mr. Hunter's intervention in an affair concerning some Moors covered by Article IX of the Madrid Convention of 1880 on protection in Morocco.

I have the honour to furnish your Lordship herewith with translations of the principal documents bearing on this case.

In my note to Cid Emfadel Gharneet I somewhat overlooked the matter between the District Kaïd and the Moors who were in British employ, and laid stress on redress being required for the uncalled-for charge of bribery made against the Vice-Consul.

The note was only written after I had fully discussed the complaint with the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs, and after I had failed to make his Excellency understand the gravity of the accusation so lightly launched against Mr. Hunter, Cid Emfadel Gharneet endeavoured to persuade me that the District Kaïd had no intention of insulting the Vice-Consul, as the receiving and giving of bribes was an accepted Moorish institution; but I repelled this view of the matter, for Moors are well aware that Englishmen abhor this and many other practices here, and would not dare accuse us of any one of them except for the purpose of insult.

Though before leaving the Moorish Court I received Cid Emfadel Gharneet's assurances that the Sultan would cause Kaïd Ben-el-Rashid to make a public apology

to Mr. Hunter, I have now instead received the note and inclosure from the Moorish Minister, of which the inclosed are translations.

The whole tone of the note is offensive—a fact rather hidden through the process of translation. It not only distorts the perfectly legal action of the Vice-Consul with regard to the Moors in British employ, but it accepts and supports the accusation of Mr. Hunter having been bribed. Further, the accompanying notarial document—such documents in this country are notoriously not worth the paper on which they are written—does not allude directly to Mr. Hunter being debauched, but is rather a boastful declaration of how Kaïd Ben-el-Rashid was able to fleece Moors who were supposed to be depending on British protection.

It is thus in both instances that the Moorish Government attempts, by accepting what I am convinced are utterly groundless accusations, to avoid affording proper satisfaction to a British Consular officer, who hitherto has been known to his superiors and to the public to be of unexceptionable probity.

Under these circumstances, I venture to move that your Lordship should direct me to inform the Moorish Government that Consul Payton, of Mogador, will be ordered, conditionally, to proceed to Dar-al-Baida to hold a strict investigation into the two separate charges made against Mr. Hunter:—

1. Of being ill-disposed against the Custom-house Commissioners, because they will not grant him privileges and favours to which he is not entitled;

2. Of having accepted bribes from Moors to shelter them from being taken by Kaïd Ben-el-Rashid to perform military service.

But Consul Payton shall not hold the investigation until after an engagement has been entered upon by the Moorish Government with me, that, if the charges against Mr. Hunter are not substantiated, the Commissioners of Customs at Dar-el-Baida and Kaïd Ben-el-Rashid shall be kept under arrest for a certain term in Tangier Castle, where it could be ascertained that their detention was not being evaded.

On the other hand, if this offer should be declined, then, perhaps, your Lordship will not refuse to order me to call for an immediate and ample apology to be made by the authorities in question to Mr. Hunter.

I may here add that I have reason to believe that Mr. Hunter would be in a position to prove that the accusations of the Custom-house officials have originated in his firm refusal to furnish them with "cooked" manifests of the grain cargoes exported in British vessels, thus preventing them from defrauding in safety the Maroquine Treasury.

The dates when the two questions respectively first came under my notice I trust will be sufficient proof to your Lordship that I have not been too hurried in my appeal for your Lordship's support.

I also must explain, in conclusion, that the Moorish Government is so peculiarly constituted, that the forms necessarily observed with other Governments cannot be followed in treating with it. To use such forms here would be misunderstood, and considered a sign of weakness on the part of the foreign Government. Consequently, my suggestion about the imprisonment of the Administrators of Customs and the Provincial Kaïd, from the Moorish standpoint, is not at all out of the way. The positions and titles of these officials are high sounding, but as their acts are frequently those of criminals, the Sultan never hesitates, when his own interests are touched, to treat them as such.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure 1.

Vice-Consul Hunter to Sir W. K. Green.

Dar-el-Baida, December 16, 1886.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour of reporting to your Excellency the following occurrence that happened yesterday at the Custom-house at this port:—

There were in port the British steamer "Mogador" and the French steamer "Les Vosges," besides five sailing-vessels, and the Custom-house was closed and shipping of cargo stopped at a quarter to 12 o'clock, in consequence of the Administrators and Adools going to breakfast. At ½-past 1 my representative at the waterport asked the Captain of the Port the reason that work had not been recommenced, and the reply was that the two Administrators and one Adool were ready, but could not begin

duty until arrival of the other Adool, Cid Hemed Naseery. The Administrators were requested to send for him, which they did three times before he came, and on his arrival about 2 o'clock I was passing up through the Custom-house, and, seeing him, spoke to him about the serious loss of time incurred through his delay; whereupon he commenced to reply in a most unseemly manner, so I left him.

I then sent my soldier to the Custom-house and reported the matter to the Administrators, but not being able to obtain any satisfaction I went to see Kaïd Hadj Larby Breeshaw, and told him what had happened. The Kaïd, I must say, expressed his regret at what had passed, and admitted to me that the manner in which the official duties at the Custom-house were performed was not as ought to be the case, but that he could do nothing in the matter, as neither the Administrators nor the Adools would pay any attention to him; to which I replied, that in that case my only course would be to report the matter to Her Majesty's Legation, and wait the course your Excellency may be pleased to direct. I then wrote the Kaïd a letter, and now inclose his reply in translation, by which your Excellency will see that he states his inability to deal with the case or obtain satisfaction. Kaïd Breeshaw further told me, that should your Excellency report the matter to Hadj Mohamed Torres or the Moorish Government, he will report fully upon the conduct of the Custom-house officials.

In conclusion, I would mention that if the Administrators acted up to their instructions and duty, the Custom-house would be opened early and work continued without loss of two hours in the middle of the day for "breakfast," as the custom is at the other ports and was here formerly, which was arranged by an Administrator and one Adool doing the work while the other two breakfasted, and which has been specially provided for here by a room at the waterport formerly granted to the Captain of the Port being transferred to the use of the Administrators.

Yesterday morning work commenced at 8 o'clock, and the day before it was after 9, after which two hours taken for breakfast (which means a great deal more before people are collected and work reorganized), reduces the day to a minimum, more especially vexatious at this time of the year, when the surf is so uncertain, and it is very important to avail of fine weather whenever it happens.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT S. HUNTER.

P.S. *December* 20.—The steamer "Mogador" arrived here on the evening of the 12th instant, and had the Custom-house officials discharged their duties in a proper manner, there was no reason why it should not have finished loading and been dispatched on the 15th instant, of which, in consequence of the delays and general disregard of duty shown, such was not the case, and bad weather setting in, it was the 18th before it got away. It cannot be fair that Messrs. Forwoods should suffer losses of this nature simply through neglect of these officials. Of course, I only put forward the steam-ship "Mogador" as a case in point, as losses to British ship-owners in consequence of similar delay are of regular and frequent occurrence.

With reference to the Adool's conduct, as reported to your Excellency, the Fessy Administrator, Hadj Drees Bengaboon, has been to see me, admitting the justice of my complaint, and begging me to overlook what happened; to which I replied, that unless the Adool who treated me with want of respect himself personally apologized, I would not be doing right in withholding my Report. The Administrator continued to beg that the Adool be excused on the ground that he was a "Fkay;" to which I replied that, for that very reason, as well as that he had been frequently employed in Custom-house work and knew what his duty was, and in what he had been remiss, he ought personally, not by proxy, at the least to express his regret at what had happened.

R. S. H.

Inclosure 2.

The Kaïd of Dar-el-Baida to Vice-Consul Hunter.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.) 19 *Rabia I*, 1304 (*December* 16, 1886).

YOUR letter has been received, reporting what happened yesterday at the Custom-house respecting question with the Administrators about delaying at their houses, and neglecting the loading of steamers and vessels, and the absence of the Adool Fkay,

Cid Hemed Naseery, who, being sent for several times, at last came, and when spoken to about his delay replied in discourteous language; and requesting that I should investigate the affair, and reprimand the said Adool, as if I did not take steps in the matter you would report the affair to Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier.

I have to inform you that these Administrators and Adools do not pay any respect to me, or follow my jurisdiction: even if I represent to them any official matter they take no notice of it, but do exactly as they please. Consequently, respecting your sending the question to Tangier, I consider it better you should do so, as I have no authority over them. Peace. (L.S.)

Inclosure 3.

Sir W. K. Green to Cid Emfadel Gharneet.

(Translation.) *January* 28, 1887 (3 *Jumad I*, 1304).

(After compliments.)

I HAVE been endeavouring lately to avoid having to bring under your Excellency's notice the unseemly conduct of the Adool of the Dar-al-Baida Custom-house towards the British Vice-Consul at that port. It is always my earnest desire to settle in a friendly manner disputes and misunderstandings of a personal nature where no material interests are concerned, but your Excellency will comprehend that I cannot submit to any determination to overlook this spirit of forbearance. The Adool in question is named Cid Hemed Naseery. His conduct was evidently unseemly towards Mr. Hunter, as both the Oomana Hadj Drees Bengaboon Fessy and Cid Mohamed Furgy Bahatry called on the British Vice-Consul to express their regret about it.

Cid Hemed Naseery, however, appears to have been too great a personage in his own estimation to imitate the example of his superiors; on the plea of being a Feki he declined to enter the British Vice-Consulate, presumably because he thought he would be defiled if he did so. On this very ground, I am sure you will agree with me that the Adool must be made to feel that he is wrong. Ignorance must be taught, and your Excellency will doubtless cause the Feki to learn that he can safely enter the British Vice-Consulate without infringing his religion.

I regret exceedingly having to write on this matter, which would have been easily settled if the Feki had been thoroughly well acquainted with the tenets of his belief, and into the duties of a well-brought-up person. Peace.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure 4.

Cid Emfadel Gharneet to Sir W. K. Green.

(Translation.) 1 *Del Kaada*, 1304 (*July* 23, 1887).

(After compliments.)

THE Oomana of Dar-al-Baida have answered to the complaints which have been brought against them through you by merchants and ship-owners as to the damage the latter suffer from the failure of the Oomana to be present at their post during the usual work; they say they have not been guilty of any slackness or inattention to their duties, nor of absenting themselves from the Custom-house during the usual hours of work. Perhaps what has moved the Vice-Consul to make this complaint is, that he has not been able to obtain his object from the Oomana in fixing the duties (to be paid on his merchandize), for he wished to be privileged among other people in this respect, but they did not accede to his wishes, but treated him, as was their duty, on a footing of equality with others. Our Lord the Sultan has ordered us to communicate to you their answer for your information. Peace.

Inclosure 5.

Vice-Consul Hunter to Sir W. K. Green.

Sir, *Dar-el-Baida, April* 6, 1887.

I HAVE the honour of submitting to your Excellency the inclosed statement of a case respecting the behaviour of the Kaïd of Oolad Haris, Cid Abslam-ben-Ershid, towards two natives, employés of Mr. Joseph Alvarez and Mr. G. H. Fernan, British subjects, resident at this port.

By the Statement, with translations of correspondence, your Excellency will notice that I have courted, in the fullest and most formal manner, a thorough investigation of what happened, which the authorities themselves refused to allow to be carried out; and that I had warned the British subjects, in the first place, that, unless the natives settled with their Kaïd, I could only do my duty and order that the interests in their hands must be retired; and it was on this account that they were sent for, in order to settle accounts, in case the Kaïd still continued to proceed against them.

There being another native holding American interests also connected in what happened, and as I was acting as United States' Consular Agent during Captain Cobb's absence, I naturally had the charge of the whole question. On Captain Cobb's return I told him that I considered the question was really a British one, as the connection of the American employé in it was through his living at the same place, and being thus brought into it, besides there being no previous correspondence about him, as in the case of Bozean Zungy and Bel Abas, and recommended that he represent the matter in that light, in order that the American portion of the question be arranged in a simple manner. It was in reply to the United States' Consular Agent's communication in this sense that the Kaïd, Cid Abslam-ben-Ershid, wrote the letter to the Clefah-ben-Salaama, marked No. 10, containing the accusations against me referred to in Statement, which I now beg to bring before your Excellency's notice.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT S. HUNTER.

P.S. *April* 11.—I have now the honour of appending translations of letters received by me on the 9th instant, from which it appears that Kaïd-ben-Ershid has heard that the letter (No. 10) addressed by him in reply to the United States' Consular Agent's communication has come to my hands. It is strange, and calls for remark, that this last communication bears the same date as the letter referred to (No. 10), which was handed to me five days earlier. I have informed the Clefah-ben-Salaama, in reply, that the matter is being referred to Her Majesty's Legation, and therefore I cannot enter into any further correspondence about it until I receive my instructions from your Excellency, of which, he said, he would inform Kaïd-ben-Ershid, his duty being only to transmit the letter to me, which he did immediately upon receipt of it.

R. S. H.

Inclosure 6.

Statement respecting the Behaviour of Kaïd Cid Abslam-ben-Ershid of Oolad Haris towards Bozeau Zungy and brother, Bel Abas, Moorish subjects, employés of Mr. G. H. Fernan and Mr. J. Alvarez, British subjects at Dar-el-Baida.

DURING March last I received through the Kaïd of Dar-el-Baida a complaint (No. 1) from Kaïd-ben-Ershid that Bozeau Zungy and Bel Abas, his brother, had been appointed "Lascar," and that they refused to obey the summons, alleging that they were employés of British subjects. I immediately sent for Mr. Fernan and Mr. J. Alvarez (No. 2), and told them of the Kaïd's complaint, and they sent for their employés, who came before me, and I told them that as their protection was not personal I could not interfere between them and their Kaïd, and recommended their arranging the matter as is the usual manner of settling such cases, as if they did not come to terms with their Kaïd, I would have to direct that the British interests in their hands be retired. This they promised to attend to, and the correspondence (No. 7) shows that a payment of 40 dollars was made on that account. Nevertheless, the Kaïd, it appears, was not satisfied, and in consequence of reports that Mr. Fernan heard of

the Kaïd's intention to proceed in an arbitrary way to seize them, he requested me to write notifying that they had been sent for to settle their accounts (No. 3), so that should the matter remain without arrangement, and the Kaïd insist upon taking them, hard as the treatment to the people might be, still the British interests would not suffer, which was the extent I could rightly interfere in an official way (Nos. 4 and 5). To my surprise, seeing that the matter was in negotiation between the authorities and this Vice-Consulate, the next feature was the sending of four soldiers by the Kaïd to seize Bozeau and Bel Abas, and in the resistance shown shots were fired which resulted in the killing of a horse. On intimation of what had happened, and recognizing that it was a serious affair, I requested the Kaïd of Dar-el-Baida (No. 7) to send out two Adools with his representative and mine, and to be accompanied by a representative of the Kaïd-ben-Ershid, to take evidence and thoroughly investigate and report on what had happened at the place where it occurred (No. 9). The Adools were refused, thus showing a want of desire on the part of the authorities to investigate the affair. I made inquiries myself, and the result shows that the Kaïd's slave, Sehel, was the first to use a fire-arm. Kaïd-ben-Ershid's behaviour in acting in this manner in a question pending at the Vice-Consulate appears of itself sufficiently uncalled for, and the action of the authorities themselves in refusing the Adools caused the further delay in eliciting the truth, it never being my intention to defend a defiance of the Caïd's authority should any action of the employés have given rise to what happened. The attached copies of correspondence and evidence in the matter speak for themselves, and I would draw attention to the libellous accusations towards myself contained in the last letter (No. 10) of the Kaïd-ben-Ershid to the Clefah-ben-Salaama, imputing to me the taking of bribes, and shielding the culprits by writing falsehoods, for which false accusation and libellous insult I have no doubt the Kaïd will be called to account, as well as a further thorough investigation of the whole case, instituted in a manner that will clearly show who has exceeded or failed in his duty.

(Signed) ROBERT S. HUNTER.

Dar-el-Baida, April 6, 1887.

(No. 1.)

Kaïd Breeshaw to Vice-Consul Hunter.

(Translation.) 7 *Jumad II*, 1304.
(After compliments.)

The Kaïd Cid Abslam-ben-Ershid has written me that our Lord (proclaimed of God) has ordered him to prepare for the "Harka," and the persons who are named in the margin,* under his jurisdiction, are appointed to proceed to the "Harka" in the same manner as others of the "Kabila,"† which they refuse to do, alleging that they hold British interests in their hands, and I have to request that you speak with the British Consul that he notify his merchants that they proceed to the "Harka," or that they retire what they have in their possession, as if they refuse I will seize them in order that they go to the "Harka," and I have thus done my duty of advising and giving notice. Consequently, I have to request that you order the foregoing be carried out, or, if not, the Kaïd will seize them. Peace.

(No. 2.)

Vice-Consul Hunter to Kaïd Breeshaw.

(Translation.) *March* 5, 1887 (9 *Jumad II*, 1304).
(After usual compliments.)

Your letter has reached me dated the 7th of the present month, in which you inform me what the Kaïd Cid Abslam-ben-Ershid has written you about the persons named in margin.‡ I have to inform you that on receipt of your letter I sent for Mr. Joseph Alvarez, the Englishman, and told him about it, and he sent for them, and when they come I will speak to them and reply. Peace.

---

* Bozeau Zungy and his brother.
† Ali Ben Tami Haloofi.
‡ Bozeau Zungi and his brother, Ali Ben Tami.

(No. 3.)

Vice-Consul Hunter to Kaïd Breeshaw.

(Translation.)
(After usual compliments.) *March* 18, 1887 (24 *Jumad II*, 1304).

The English merchants, Messrs. Fernan and J. Alvarez, have sent for their friends, Bozeau Zungy and his brother, to make up accounts with them of what they have in their hands, and are still expecting them here, of which I inform you that you may be aware of it, in case their Kaïd should be thinking of seizing them before the merchants settle with them, as if he proceeds against them before they settle accounts with the two merchants the consequences will be against the said Kaïd, of which I inform you to communicate at once to the Kaïd of Oolad Haris. Peace.

(No. 4.)

Kaïd Breeshaw to Vice-Consul Hunter.

(Translation.)
(After usual compliments.) 23 *Jumad II*, 1304.

The Kaïd Cid Abslam-ben-Ershid has written me that the people named in margin* were appointed "Lascar" as usual in the Kabila, and he sent some soldiers to take them as soldiers, but they resisted and fired upon them, and killed a horse of the Kaïd aforesaid, that was ridden by a slave of his, and has requested from me a letter to you about it, to let you know what has happened, and to speak to the merchants if he has anything in their hands to retire it, as the Kaïd is going himself to chastise them, or, if not attended to, he takes the responsibility on himself, and he gives this notice about them, so I advise you to be aware of it; at the same time, I send a copy of the Kaïd's letter to read. Peace.

(No. 5.)

Kaïd-ben-Ershid to Kaïd Breeshaw.

(Translation.)
(After usual compliments.) 23 *Jumad II*, 1304.

I inform you that His Shereefian Majesty has commanded me to provide soldiers for his work, and I levied as usual on the Kabilas for that purpose, and amongst them there is a Duar Oolad Saïd-ben-Mehemed, to which I sent many times, but they would not attend, so I sent some soldiers to bring the Lascars, but the people named in the margin† resisted, and fired upon them, and killed a horse of mine that was mounted by my slave, a fine horse bought for 220 dollars. I request you to inform the English Consul of the bad conduct of the men who plead by connection with Tejar José, and also to inform the American Consul of the third that pleads by connection with Antonio,‡ if they have anything in their hands they are to take it, or otherwise I disclaim any responsibility, as I intend proceeding to chastise them myself in consequence of their behaviour towards the Government, so that others may see this, and this is not the way people connected with merchants should behave, to resist the Government by fire-arms and kill horses; and I thus fulfil my duties by notifying this through you, and request you to notify it in your book, in order that there may not be blame on me about it. And send a soldier who will see the horse and act formally, and attend in a proper manner to a Government matter like this. Peace.

---

* Bozeau Zungy, employé of José, and brother Bel Abas, same.
† Bel Abas Zungy, employé José, and brother Bozeau, same.
‡ Mohamed Bel Leashy Bel Cadi, employé Antonio.

(No. 6.)

Kaïd-ben-Ershid to Kaïd Breeshaw.

(Translation.) 27 *Jumad II*, 1304.
(After usual compliments.)

The bearer brought me your letter, with letter from the English Consul, in which he refers again to Bozeau Zungy and his brother until they settle with Mr. Fernan, and I take note of all. I informed you already of what these people have done, in firing upon my soldiers and killing a Government horse, and requested now to notify to the Consul that he gives notice to his merchants that they retire their interests if they have any, to which I have not as yet received any answer. Peace.

(No. 7.)

Vice-Consul Hunter to Kaïd Breeshaw.

(Translation.) *March* 22, 1887 (26 *Jumad II*, 1304).
(After usual compliments.)

Your letter has been received inclosing copy of what the Kaïd of Oolad Haris, Cid Abslam-ben-Ershid, has written respecting the two persons named in the margin,* employés of Mr. José Alvarez and Mr. Fernan, the Englishmen. I have read carefully what the Kaïd has written, and have made inquiries on the matter. It is necessary that it be thoroughly investigated. Consequently, I have to request that on receipt of this letter you appoint a representative to proceed with my representative, and two Adools, to the aforesaid Kaïd, who is to provide his representative also, and all go to the place where the affair happened, and there investigate the case, as it is a serious matter; without fail immediate steps must be taken, and when the result is known we will know how to act. Amongst the points referred to by the said Kaïd, one is that the two persons named in the margin* were appointed to go to the "Harka" as usual, in the Kabila, to which I have to reply that both the persons were before me, and stated that they had settled what they were due on that score in the usual manner, by payment of 40 dollars, which was paid through Salah, employé of Tejar Vidal. Peace.

(No. 8.)

Clefah Salaama to Vice-Consul Hunter.

(Translation.) 27 *Jumad II*, 1304.
(After usual compliments.)

This moment there has arrived an express courier from the Kaïd Cid Abslam-ben-Ershid, stating that he had written through us respecting the manner in which the people named in the margin* behaved to the Government, and fired upon the Kaïd's soldiers, and the uproar caused in consequence. Now four days have elapsed without reply, and this delay is not right; therefore, he now notifies through us that Tejar José and Tejar Fernan must retire their money from the persons, as he intends to seize them, and according to Treaty advises the merchants to retire their interests, or, if they neglect, the consequences will be on themselves. Peace.

(No. 9.)

Vice-Consul Hunter to Kaïd Breeshaw.

(Translation.) *March* 26, 1887 (30 *Jumad II*, 1304).
(After usual compliments.)

I wrote you on the 22nd of this month respecting what the Kaïd of Oolad Haris, Cid Abslam-ben-Ershid, wrote about the two persons named in margin* connected with the British merchants, José Alvarez and Mr. Fernan, and requested you to send two Adools with my representative and yours to the said Kaïd, who would add his representative as well, and that they would proceed to the place where the affair happened and take evidence. You having refused to send the Adools to take evidence, I have made inquiries in the matter, and find that what the said Kaïd has written,

* Bozeau Zungy and his brother, Bel Abas.

both the first and second time, is not in conformity with the evidence taken. Therefore, it appears to me that the Kaïd has not obtained a correct version of what happened, and consequently have to request that you write him again to investigate the matter how it happened, and reply accordingly. As the two persons are afraid of the said Kaïd and are still staying here, leaving the property of the merchants abandoned, and this is the time for ploughing and crops, and if damage occurs to what is in their hands the consequences will be on the said Kaïd, as you prevented the going out of the Adools to take evidence according to justice, so that each side might be fairly dealt with, and on which subsequent action would depend. It was my intention to report the question to Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier, but I have thought it well to delay it for seven days, in order that the Kaïd may ascertain the truth, and on his reply we can decide what further steps ought to be taken, of which I now give notice through you to the said Kaïd, which please take note of until it is decided who is in the right. Peace.

(No. 10.)

Kaïd-ben-Ershid to Clefah Salaama.

(Translation.)
(After usual compliments.) *Rajab* 10, 1304.

Your letter has been received, inclosing letter from the American Consul, in which he states that his *locum tenens*, the English Consul, informed him that Sehel, my slave, and those with him, entered the place where his protégé, Mohamed-bel-Leashy, employé of Tejar Antonio, the American, lived, and plundered there, all of which has my attention. This affair I am the one who asks that justice may be done, and I appealed several times to the Kaïd Hadj Larhy Breeshaw to communicate about it with the English Consul, who sent for the people who behaved in this manner, and received from them large sums of money, as he knew they were in the wrong, and fired upon the soldiers and killed a Government horse, and then replied and shielded them by stories without any truth. This question must be dealt with in another place, and when the Government decides who has the right, then, whoever has a just question let him speak, and that without right will be of no avail. Peace.

(No. 11.)

Adool's Document of Evidence.

Personally appeared before the Undersigned, Si Mohamed-ben-Salah Habshi Bedowie, Cassem-bel-Hadj Hamed Habshi Zerawi, Hadj Leamany-bel-Cassem Habshi, Hadowie-ben-Mohamed Habshi, Michee-bel-Cassem Habshi, Mohamed-ben-Hameddi Dowdy, Larhy-bel-Hadj Mohamed Harisi, Cid Mohamed-ben-Jilaly Dowdy, Milludi-ben-Bissore Harisi, Larbi-ben-Hamed Saidi Slimany and Abdullah-bel-Leashy Harisi, and Hassan-ben-Bobeker Zeany, who testified that they know Sehel and Fatah, slaves of the Kaïd Li Absalm-ben-Mohamed-ben-Ershid-el-Harisi and Hadj Shafai Harisi, soldiers of the said Governor, and with such complete knowledge of the persons, they declared that the three aforesaid, and with them another, name unknown, came to the place where lived Bozeau Zungy Habshi Saidi Shibey, and his brother Bel Abas, and their cousin Mohamed-bel-Leashy Habshi, whom we know in the same manner as we know the others aforementioned, and commenced to fight with the village ("duar") aforesaid with fire-arms and otherwise, and amongst other things Sehel the aforesaid fired a gun loaded with ball at the people mentioned without effect, and to which Bel Abas returned the fire and shot a horse, all of which happened in our presence and in our sight, and by what we saw this evidence is given this 19 Jumad II, 1304.

(Signatures of Notaries),
SERHARE-BEN-MOHAMED.
HAMEDDI.
MOHAMED-BEN-TAZI-EL-MAROFI.

Legalized by the Deputy of the Supreme Cadi of Rabat at Dar-el-Baida.
(Signed) ABDERRAHMAN LUBARES.

Inclosure 7.

Clifah-ben-Salaama to Vice-Consul Hunter.

(Translation.) 14 *Rajab*, 1304.
(After usual compliments.)

THE Kaïd Cid Abslam Ershid has again written respecting the conduct of the two friends of Tejar George and Tejar José in firing upon soldiers and killing a horse, and other things as noted in the letter which is inclosed, and which explains itself. Peace.

Inclosure 8.

Kaïd-ben-Ershid to Clifah-ben-Salaama.

(Translation.) 10 *Rajab*, 1304.
(After usual compliments.)

I WROTE to you before this about what the friends of Tejar George (Mr. Fernan) and Tejar José (Mr. Alvarez) did firing upon Government soldiers and killing a Government horse, and released Lascars (soldiers), and the Kaïd Hadj Lahry Breeshaw wrote to the English Consul about the matter, and he replied that he had ordered the merchants to send for their friends to make up their accounts with them, and requested that we would not lay our hands upon them until the accounts were made up, and I have now waited without hearing further about it, and I have heard that they sent for them and made up accounts with them, and received from them large sums of money of their accounts, and no notification has been transmitted to me: I therefore request that you take fresh steps in the matter, as an affair of fire-arms is not to remain quiet, and the Consul, who is wise and is well versed in Government matters, and the position of "mahalita" (employés or those connected with Europeans not holding official protections), would not wish an affair of this nature to remain quiet, as he is aware that they fired upon the soldiers and killed a Government horse. Peace.

The money they received from them was not "daïra" (fine), but money in business account, for you to be aware.

Inclosure 9.

Sir W. K. Green to Cid Emfadel Gharneet.

(Translation.) *Morocco, April* 27, 1887.
(After compliments.)

I HAVE to bring to your notice a serious complaint that has been made against Kaïd Ben-el-Rashid by the British Vice-Consul at Dar-el-Baida. The facts of the case are briefly as follows: Last month Kaïd Ben-el-Rashid gave notice to the Vice-Consul, through the Governor of Dar-el-Baida, that two employés of British subjects, viz., Buzeau Zuorgy and Bel Abas, his brother, were required to serve as "Askar." The Vice-Consul immediately warned these two men that they must arrange with their Kaïd for substitutes or else serve as required, in which case the interests of the British subjects would be withdrawn from their hands. Buzeau and Bel Abas accordingly made a payment to the Kaïd of 40 dollars, but as it appeared that the Kaïd was not satisfied, the British merchants sent for them to settle accounts, and the Vice-Consul notified Kaïd Ben-el-Rashid of this fact.

Notwithstanding this notice the Kaïd sent soldiers and arrested Buzeau and Bel Abas, and in the resistance shown shots were fired and a horse killed.

On hearing of the affair the Vice-Consul requested the Governor of Dar-el-Baida to send two Adools, to be accompanied by representatives of himself, the Vice-Consul and Ben-el-Rashid to take evidence on the spot, and investigate and report on the affray. This request having been refused the Vice-Consul himself made inquiries, the result showing that the Kaïd's slave, Sehel, was the first to fire.

I inclose copies of the correspondence that has passed which fully explains the case, and I have to draw your attention to the fact that this is the second time that Kaïd Ben-el-Rashid has thus arbitrarily arrested the employés of British subjects; his immunity from punishment on the last occasion having evidently encouraged him to repeat the offence.

In the present instance, however, the said Kaïd has aggravated his offence by addressing a letter to the Khalifa Salaama, of which the inclosed is a copy. I need not point out to you what a grave matter it is to make such an accusation against a British official, and I must demand that Kaïd Ben-el-Rashid be immediately called upon to substantiate the charge, or that he be severely reprimanded for having ventured to make so serious a charge without any grounds, and that he be ordered at once to write an ample retractation and apology to the British Vice-Consul, and to send a copy of it to the Khalifa Salaama.

I have no doubt that the Sultan will give orders for a full investigation into the affair as regards Buzeau and Bel Abas in the manner suggested by the Vice-Consul.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure 10.

Cid Emfadel Gharneet to Sir W. K. Green.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.) 29 *Ramadan*, 1304 (*June* 21, 1887).

WE have received your letter concerning Boo Zian Ezzenhy and his brother Bel Abas from the damar of El Hababesha, the country of Kaïd Aedessdam-ben-Ershid, who were engaged in business with the British merchant José (Alvarez), and who were to be drawn for service in the Imperial army among others of their tribe, and refused to serve, and we have received the copies containing what had passed on their account between their Governor and the Pasha of Dar-el-Baida and your Consul. We have brought the whole matter to the knowledge of our Lord the Sultan, and His Majesty has taken note of it, and ordered it to be submitted to the Amil of the province, which was done; the Amil answered that notice had been given repeatedly to your Consul through the Governor (of Dar-el-Baida) to order the merchant who was employing them to withdraw their interest (property) from them, in order that they might be sent to serve in the army at the Court, but no effect seems to have been obtained by this notice; then he (the Governor) received a Shereefian order to proceed with energy to the levying of the troops and sending them to the place of their service, and he sent some of his people to seize a man for the army in the country of the Hababesha, and the two above-named men and their nephew, Mohammed Ben-el-Aiashy, came out against them and fired on them and killed a horse of the Government, and then the two men fled to your Consul and met him, and he protected them, and it has been rumoured among the people that the Consul took money from them; that he does not state this on his own authority, but has only heard people say so, and it has been ascertained that the report is spread far and wide among the people, as you will find in the inclosed résumé, as it is evident that the Amil does not say regarding the Consul, the latter has no case against him, but the Amil has a case against the Consul, as he was opposing his jurisdiction in the case of the two men after due notice had been given and persisting in this course, although they were attempting rebellion and had used fire-arms, and other employés followed their bad example and refused to join the troops, and insubordination towards the Governor in question spread to the extent that some who were neither partners or protégés of foreign subjects escaped their military service in consequence of that incident. Our Lord the Sultan has ordered me to inform you of the facts of this case, in order that you may consider it seriously, and order the merchant in question to dissolve this partnership with these men and withdraw his property from them, in order that they may perform their military service with His Shereefian Majesty with the rest of their brethren. Peace.

(Signed) GHARNEET.

Inclosure 11.

Hearsay Testimony of Moorish Witnesses regarding Matter complained of by Kaïd-ben-Ershid.

(Translation.)

PRAISE be to God. The undersigned witnesses who know Bel Abas and Boozian, the sons of Boo Azza-ben-Ezzluagin, and the son of their sister, Mohammed Ben-el-Aiashi, all of them belonging to Hariz, one of the villages of the Haffashi, the sons of Saïd and Mohammed, perfectly and sufficiently according to the law, depose to

88 END.

having heard it generally reported by people of rectitude and others that the Kaïd Cid Abslam-ben-Ershid-el-Harizi sent his slave Sekel to apprehend a man belonging to the Asker in the country of the Haffasha, and when he went to apprehend him they killed the horse of the slave, and they are under the protection of the English Consul at Dar-el-Baida. When he became aware of the death of the horse, he (Kaïd-ben-Ershid or the Vice-Consul) sent to arrest the perpetrators of this act, and seized them and took from them a considerable property, the amount of which is not known, and released them without a settlement.

All this is to their knowledge by hearsay, and this, their witness, has been taken down on its being demanded of them.

13 *Ramazan*, 1304.

Names of the Witnesses.

1. Si Suleiman-ben-Mohammed-el-Harizi.
2. El Hadj-el-Mati-ben-Abdallah-el-Hablashi.
3. El Hadj-el-Arbi-ben-Bushail.
4. El Hadj Bushail-ben-Ali.